



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Books published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh,
adapted for the Use of Schools in which Candidates
are prepared for the Civil Service Examinations.

144 pages, One Shilling,

Spelling and Dictation Exercises. By JAMES DOUGLAS, Ph.D., Author of "The Principles of English Grammar," etc.

Athenæum.—"A good practical book, from which correct spelling and pronunciation may be acquired."

Introductory Text-Book of English Composition, based on GRAMMATICAL SYNTHESIS; containing Sentences, Paragraphs, and Short Essays. By W. SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. Edin., English Master in the London International College. 1s.

Dalglish's Advanced Text-Book of English COMPOSITION, treating of Style, Prose Themes, and Versification. 2s. Both Books bound together, 2s. 6d.
—KEY, 2s. 6d.

Rudiments of English Composition. By ALEX. REID, LL.D., Author of "A Dictionary of the English Language." 2s.—KEY, 2s. 6d.

The volume is divided into three parts: Part I. is meant to guide to correctness in spelling, punctuation, the use of words, and the structure and arrangement of sentences; Part II. to correctness and perspicuity in style, and to a tasteful use of ornament in writing; and Part III. to the practice of the preceding rules and exercises in various kinds of original composition.

Continued to 1870.

History of English Literature; with an Outline of the ORIGIN and GROWTH of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Illustrated by Extracts. By WILLIAM SPALDING, A.M., B.D., and Metaphysics in the Uni-

Introduction to the subject we

ha

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

A Compendium of Modern Geography, POLITICAL, PHYSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL: With a Chapter on the Ancient Geography of Palestine, Outlines of Astronomy and of Geology, a Glossary of Geographical Names, Descriptive and Pronouncing Tables, Questions for Examination, etc. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, LL.D. With 11 Maps. 3s. 6d.

Dr Joyce, in his "How to Prepare for the Civil Service Competition," specially refers to this as one of the necessary text-books.

School Geography. By JAMES CLYDE, LL.D., one of the Classical Masters of the Edinburgh Academy. With special Chapters on Mathematical and Physical Geography, and Technological Appendix. 4s.

In composing the present work, the author's object has been, not to dissect the several countries of the world, and then label their dead limbs, but to depict each country, as made by God and modified by man, so that the relations between the country and its inhabitants—in other words, the present geographical life of the country—may appear.

Athenaeum—"Students preparing for the recently instituted University and Civil Service Examinations will find this their best guide."

Ewing's System of Geography. 4s. 6d.; with 14 Maps, 6s.

Besides a complete treatise on the science of geography, this work contains the elements of astronomy and of physical geography, and a variety of problems to be solved by the terrestrial and celestial globes. At the end is a Pronouncing Vocabulary, in the form of a gazetteer, containing the names of all the places in the work.

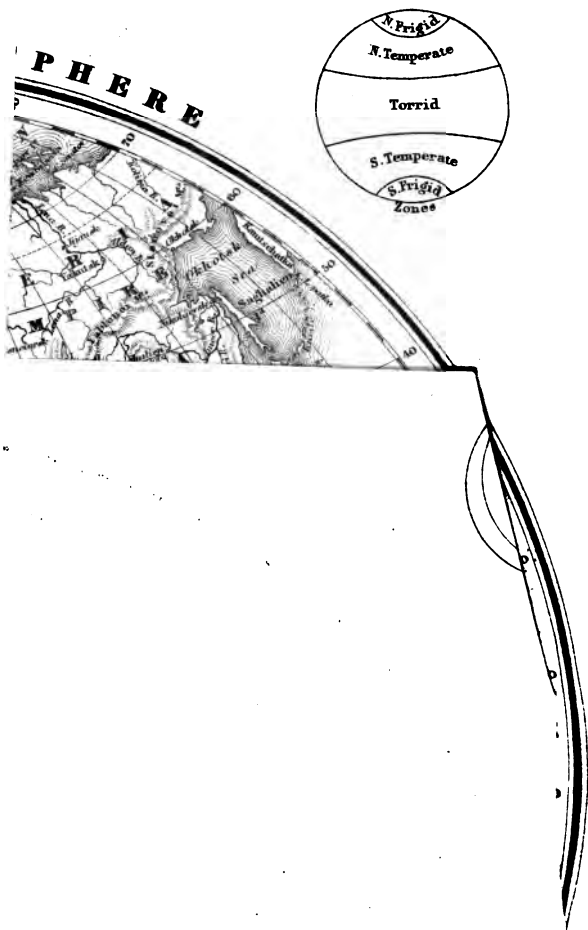
Text-Book of Geography; containing the PHYSICAL and POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY of all the Countries of the Globe. Systematically arranged. By JAMES DOUGLAS, Ph.D., Author of "The Principles of English Grammar." 2s. 6d.; or with Ten Coloured Maps, 3s.

Geography of the British Empire. By WILLIAM LAWSON, St Mark's College, Chelsea. 3s.

PART I. Outlines of Mathematical and Physical Geography. II. Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography of the British Islands. III. Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography of the British Colonies.

. A Specimen Copy of any of these Works will be forwarded to Principals of Schools on half of the retail price being sent in stamps to Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

2017: f. 203



RUDIMENTS
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY;

WITH
AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

AN OUTLINE OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, AN OUTLINE OF SACRED
GEOGRAPHY, PROBLEMS ON THE USE OF THE GLOBES, AND
DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

For the Use of Schools.

By ALEXANDER REID, LL.D.,
Late Head Master of the Edinburgh Institution; Author of
"A Dictionary of the English Language," etc.

Thirty-sixth Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

EDINBURGH:
OLIVER AND BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT.
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.

MDCCCLXXI.

Price 1s.; or with Five Maps, 1s. 3d.

2017: f . 205

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE THIRTY-SIXTH EDITION.

THIS Edition has been subjected to a thorough revision, and enlarged by 36 pages of extra information regarding the Counties and principal Railways of the United Kingdom.



PREFACE.

THE following Compilation was prepared as an introduction to the Study of Geography in schools where, in the Younger Classes, only a limited portion of time can be devoted to this branch of education. The larger Text-books to which chiefly it is meant to be introductory, are such works as Stewart's Compendium of Modern Geography and Ewing's System of Geography. The names of places in the text have been accompanied with short descriptions, and occasionally with the mention of some remarkable event, by which the labour of the Pupil in preparing his lesson is much diminished, and greater interest is excited during the examination upon it in the class, than could be effected by the repetition of a mere list of names. There have been appended to the several countries notices of the physical geography, productions, government, and religion. These notices, while necessarily very brief, embrace much of that kind of information which is interesting to the minds of the young, and to which a skilful teacher will readily add by oral instruction. To guide to the correct pronunciation of names of places, they have been accented according to the best authorities.

In the Appendix will be found an Outline of Ancient or rather of Comparative Geography, designed to assist

younger classes in the study of Ancient History. The Outline of Sacred Geography is meant to facilitate their understanding of Scripture History. As many problems on the Globes have been given as appear to be really useful in elementary schools. The Directions for the construction of Maps have been added, to enable Pupils to perform with greater accuracy an exercise, which at once increases their acquaintance with Geography, and fixes it in their minds; namely, the delineation, on a board or on paper, of the outlines and principal features of those countries, the places and description of which they are studying. To these Directions is appended a Table, showing the length of a degree of longitude on any parallel of latitude between the equator and the poles. The heights of the principal mountains, the lengths of the rivers, and the population of the chief cities, have also been arranged in Tables, to which reference can easily be made.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Introduction,	9	Abyssinia,	105
General Notice of Europe,	15	Nubia,	106
... Asia,	19	Central Africa,	106
... Africa,	22	African Islands,	107
... North America,	24		
... South America,	27	America.	
Europe.		British America,	108
England and Wales,	29	United States,	111
Scotland,	33	Mexico,	114
Ireland,	44	Central America,	115
[For extra information re-		West India Islands,	116
garding the Counties of the		Venezuela,	116
United Kingdom, see Appendix.]		Colombia or New Granada,	117
The Principal Railways in Great		Ecuador,	118
Britain and Ireland,	50	Guiana,	118
British Colonies and Foreign		Brazil,	119
Possessions,	55	Peru,	120
France,	56	Bolivia,	120
Spain,	59	Chili,	121
Portugal,	61	La Plata or the Argentine Re-	
Belgium,	62	public,	121
Holland or the Netherlands,	63	Paraguay,	122
Empire of Germany,	65	Uruguay or Banda Oriental,	122
1. Prussia,	65	Patagonia,	123
2. Minor German States,	67	Oceania.	
Denmark,	69	I. Malaysia,	123
Norway,	71	II. Australasia,	124
Sweden,	72	III. Polynesia,	127
Russia, including Poland,	73	Appendix.	
Austria,	75	Outline of Sacred Geography,	130
Switzerland,	77	Use of the Globes,	136
Italy,	78	Problems on the Terrestrial	
Turkey in Europe,	81	Globe,	136
Greece,	82	Problems on the Celestial Globe,	140
Asia.		Construction of Maps,	142
Turkey in Asia,	84	The Counties of Great Britain	
Arabia,	86	and Ireland,	145
Persia,	87	Tables and Diagrams.	
Afghanistan,	88	Comparative Heights of the	
Beloochistan,	89	Principal Mountains on the	
Hindustan,	89	Globe,	6
Eastern Peninsula,	93	Principal Mountains on the	
Chinese Empire,	94	Globe,	7
Eastern Turkestan,	97	Principal Rivers in the World,	8
Turkestan,	98	Geographical Terms,	12
Asiatic Russia,	98	Population and Extent of the	
Corea,	100	Globe,	128
Japan,	100	Population of the Principal	
Africa.		Cities in the World,	129
Egypt,	101	The Terrestrial Globe,	137
Barbary,	102	Table showing the Length of a	
Western Africa,	103	Degree of Longitude on any	
Southern Africa,	103	Parallel of Latitude between	
Eastern Africa,	104	the Equator and the Poles,	144

Comparative Heights of the Principal Mountains on the Globe.



PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS ON THE GLOBE.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.—EUROPE.

The Mountains marked * are Volcanoes.

Height in Feet.	Height in Feet.
1. Mount Blanc, Alps.....15,744	16. Parnassus (Greece).....8,068
2. Mount Rosa, Alps.....15,208	17. Mount Doré (Au- vergne).....6,221
3. Schreckhorn, Alps.....13,492	18. Mezin, Cevennes.....5,820
4. Ortler Spitz, Alps.....12,833	19. *Hecla (Iceland).....5,210
5. Mulhacen (Spain).....11,678	20. Ben Nevis (Scotland)....4,406
6. Simplon, Alps.....11,542	21. Ben Macdhui, Gramp...4,296
7. Maladetta, Pyrenees..11,168	22. Cairngorm, Grampians..4,096
8. Mount Perdu, do.....10,994	23. *Vesuvius (Italy).....3,932
9. *Etna (Sicily).....10,874	24. Snowdon (Wales).....3,590
10. St Gothard, Alps.....10,900	25. Macgillicuddy Reeks...3,414
11. Ruska, Carpathians.....9,912	26. Ben Lomond, Gramp...3,192
12. Olympus (Turkey).....9,754	27. Helvellyn (England)....3,055
13. Mount Corno (Italy)....9,521	28. Skiddaw (England)....3,022
14. Lomnitz, Carpathians...8,675	29. Cader Idris (Wales)....2,959
15. Sneehatten, Dofrines...8,120	

ASIA.

1. Mount Everest, Him- alayas.....29,002	10. Italitzkoi, Altai.....10,735
2. Kunchin-jinga, do.....28,156	11. Peak of Lebanon.....10,050
3. Dhawalagiri, do.....26,826	12. *Awatsha (Kamts- chatka).....9,600
4. Javahir, do.....25,749	13. Olympus (Asia Minor)..9,000
5. Highest Peak of Hin- doo-Koosh.....20,000	14. Highest Peak of Neil- gherries.....8,760
6. Elburz, Caucasus.....18,500	15. Sinai (Arabia).....8,593
7. Ararat (Armenia).....17,112	16. Adam's Peak (Ceylon)..7,420
8. Ophir (Sumatra).....13,842	17. Ida (Asia Minor).....5,292
9. *Mowna Loa (Sandwich Islands).....13,764	18. Carmel (Palestine).....1,700

AFRICA.

1. Kilimanjaro.....20,065	5. Compass, Snowy Mts.....7,400
2. Mount Hentet, Atlas...15,000	6. Pico Ruivo (Madeira)....6,000
3. Highest Peak of the Cameroons.....13,000	7. Table Mountain (Cape Colony).....3,600
4. *Peak of Teneriffe.....12,182	8. Diana's Peak, St Helena.2,693

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—AMERICA.

1. Aconcagua, Andes.....23,910	10. *Pichincha, Andes.....15,924
2. Chimborazo, Andes.....21,440	11. Mount St Helens, Rocky Mountains...15,750
3. Sorata, Andes.....21,286	12. Mount Fairweather....14,768
4. Illimani, Andes.....21,145	13. Coffre de Perote (Mexico).....13,413
5. *Antisana, Andes.....19,305	14. Highest Peak of Blue Mountains (Jamaica).7,278
6. *Cotopaxi, Andes.....18,858	15. Mount Washington, Alleghanies.....6,652
7. Mount St Elias.....17,900	
8. *Popocatepetl (Mexico).....17,720	
9. *Orizaba (Mexico).....17,347	

PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

EUROPE.

	Length in Miles.		Length in Miles.
Volga.....	2400	Guadiana.....	450
Danube.....	1790	Po.....	450
Dnieper.....	1260	Seine.....	430
Don.....	1100	Ebro.....	420
Rhine.....	760	Garonne.....	350
Dwina.....	760	Guadalquivir.....	290
Dniester.....	700	Severn.....	240
Elbe.....	690	Shannon.....	224
Vistula.....	628	Thames.....	215
Loire.....	570	Tiber.....	215
Oder.....	550	Humber.....	180
Tagus.....	510	Tay.....	120
Rhone.....	490	Forth.....	115
Douro.....	460	Clyde.....	100

ASIA.

Yang-tse-kiang.....	3200	Brahmapootra.....	1500
Yenesei.....	2900	Oxus, or Amoo.....	1300
Hoang-ho.....	2600	Jaxartes, or Sir-Daria.....	1200
Obi and Irtish.....	2500	Irrawady.....	1200
Lena.....	2400	Choo-kiang.....	1050
Amoor, or Saghalien.....	2300	Ural.....	1020
Euphrates.....	1700	Tigris.....	800
Indus.....	1700	Meinam.....	800
Makiang, or Camboja.....	1700	Godavery.....	800
Ganges.....	1500	Nerbudda.....	750

AFRICA.

Nile.....	3300	Orange.....	1000
Niger.....	2300	Senegal.....	1000
Zambezi.....	1400	Gambia.....	1000
Congo, or Zaire.....	1000		

AMERICA.

Amazon, or Maranon.....	4000	Rio Grande del Norte.....	1400
Mississippi.....	3160	Paraguay.....	1200
_____ from the source		Ohio.....	1033
of the Missouri.....	4265	Rio Negro.....	1000
La Plata and Parana.....	2350	Colombia, or Oregon.....	1000
St Lawrence (including the		Nelson.....	900
Lakes).....	2000	Magdalena.....	860
Arkansas.....	2000	Rio Colorado, La Plata.....	850
Madeira.....	1800	Ottawa.....	800
Mackenzie.....	1600	Rio Colorado, U. States.....	700
Para and Tocantins.....	1500	Susquehanna.....	500
Red River.....	1500	Essequibo.....	450
San Francisco.....	1500	Hudson.....	325
Orinoco.....	1480	Delaware.....	300

RUDIMENTS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth.

Geography, as a science, treats of the form, magnitude, and motions of the earth, and of its artificial, natural, and political divisions.

The form of the earth is nearly that of a sphere or globe.

The earth is somewhat flattened at the poles, the measure through the centre from north to south being about 26 miles shorter than that from east to west.

The circumference of the earth, or its measure round about, is 24,896 miles.

The diameter of the earth, or its measure from side to side through the centre, is 7925 miles.

The earth has two motions, the one round the sun, and the other round its own axis.

The motion of the earth round the sun produces the seasons, and measures the length of the year; the motion round its own axis produces day and night. The course or path of the earth round the sun is called its *orbit*.

The *axis* of the earth is an imaginary line passing through the centre from north to south.

The extreme points of the earth's axis are called the *north* and *south poles*.

The *equator* is a circle passing round the middle of the earth, at an equal distance from the two poles.

The equator, and all other geographical circles, are, for the convenience of fixing the position of places and measuring their distances, divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees* (°); each degree is subdivided into 60 *minutes* ('); and each minute into 60 *seconds* (").

The equator divides the globe into the *northern* and *southern hemispheres*.

Latitude is the distance of a place north or south from the equator.

Circles drawn parallel to the equator are called *parallels of latitude*.

The four remarkable parallels of latitude are the *arctic circle*, the *antarctic circle*, the *tropic of Cancer*, and the *tropic of Capricorn*.

The arctic and antarctic circles and the tropics divide the globe into five *zones*; the *torrid zone*, two *temperate zones*, and two *frigid zones*.

The torrid zone is between the tropics; the temperate zones are between the tropics and the polar circles; and the frigid zones are between the polar circles and the poles.

The lines drawn from pole to pole are called *meridians*.

The circle formed by two meridians divides the globe into *eastern* and *western hemispheres*.

Longitude is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

The first meridian is that which passes through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

The *ecliptic* is a circle round the middle region of the globe, corresponding to the sun's path in the heavens.

The ecliptic marks the line along which the sun's rays are

vertical in the course of the year. It is divided into 12 parts called *signs*; which are thus named and represented by characters: Aries, the Ram ♈; Taurus, the Bull ♉; Gemini, the Twins II; Cancer, the Crab ♋; Leo, the Lion ♌; Virgo, the Virgin ♍; Libra, the Balance ♎; Scorpio, the Scorpion ♏; Sagittarius, the Archer ♐; Capricornus, the Goat ♑; Aquarius, the Water-bearer ♒; Pisces, the Fishes ♓.

The *zenith* is that point in the heavens which is directly over our heads.

The *nadir* is the point exactly opposite to the zenith.

The circle equally distant from the zenith and the nadir is called the *rational horizon*.

The *sensible horizon* is the circle which bounds the view, where the earth and the sky appear to meet.

The figure of the earth, with its divisions, is represented by the *artificial terrestrial globe*.

On the artificial globe, latitude is marked on the *brazen meridian*, and longitude on the *equator*.

A map is a representation of the whole earth, or of a part of it, on a flat surface.

The top of a map is the north; the bottom, the south; the right-hand side, the east; and the left-hand side, the west. In a map of the world, longitude is marked on the equator, and latitude on the circles that contain the two hemispheres. In maps of particular countries, longitude is marked at the top and the bottom, and latitude at the sides.

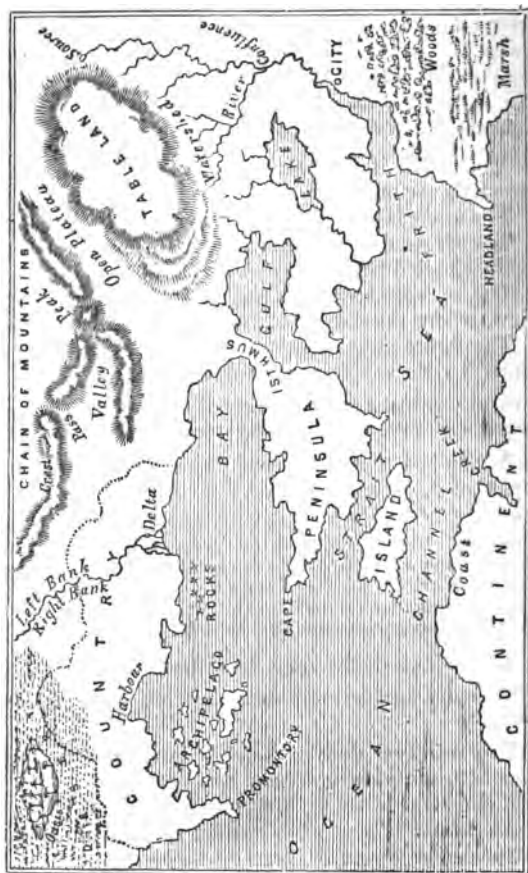
The surface of the earth consists of *land* and *water*.

The water occupies more than two-thirds of the surface of the earth.

The principal divisions of the land are *continents*, *islands*, *peninsulas*, *isthmuses*, and *capes*.

A *continent* is a very large portion of land.

An *island* is a smaller portion of land altogether surrounded by water.



A *peninsula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

An *isthmus* is a narrow neck of land joining two continents, or a peninsula and a continent.

A *cape* is a portion of land stretching into the sea.

A portion of land stretching into the sea is also called a *promontory*, *head*, *point*, or *ness*.

The principal divisions of the water are *oceans*, *seas*, *lakes*, *gulfs*, *bays*, *straits*, and *rivers*.

An *ocean* is a very large portion of salt water.

A *sea* is a smaller portion of salt water.

A *lake* is a body of water altogether surrounded by land.

A *gulf* is a portion of water almost surrounded by land.

A *bay* is a portion of water running into the land, with a wider opening than a gulf.

Small portions of the sea running into the land, or sheltered by it, are also called *ports*, *havens*, *harbours*, *creeks*, and *roads*.

A *strait* is a narrow passage joining two seas.

When a strait is so shallow that it may be fathomed, it is called a *sound*. A longer and broader passage between two seas is called a *channel*.

A *river* is a stream of fresh water falling into a sea or lake.

The mouth of a river, when it widens into an arm of the sea, is called an *estuary* or *frith*. The space between the forked branches or mouths of a river is called a *delta*.

The land on the surface of the earth is divided into five continents; namely, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, NORTH AMERICA, and SOUTH AMERICA.

The land is also divided into four unequal parts called quarters; namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. According to another division, it is partitioned into six parts,

Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Oceania; the last comprehending Australasia, Polynesia, and Malaysia.

Europe, Asia, and Africa are sometimes called the *Eastern Continent* or *Old World*; and North America and South America, the *Western Continent* or *New World*.

Asia lies to the east of Europe. Africa lies to the south of Europe, and is separated from it by the Mediterranean Sea. America lies to the west of Europe and Africa, and is separated from them by the Atlantic Ocean. Oceania occupies portions of both hemispheres.

Europe, Asia, North America, more than the half of Africa, and a small part of South America, are to the north of the equator; the remainder of Africa and the greater part of South America, are to the south of it. Oceania is on both sides of the equator.

The water on the surface of the earth is divided into five oceans: viz., the *Arctic Ocean*, the *Antarctic Ocean*, the *Atlantic Ocean*, the *Pacific Ocean*, and the *Indian Ocean*.

Properly speaking, there is only one ocean, which is naturally divided into two parts: the great *Eastern Basin*, comprehending the Antarctic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans; and the great *Western Basin*, comprehending the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans.

The Arctic Ocean lies round the north pole; the Antarctic Ocean, round the south pole; the Atlantic, between Europe and Africa on the one side, and North and South America on the other; the Pacific, between America and Asia; and the Indian Ocean, to the south of Asia, and between Africa and Australia.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest, occupying nearly half the globe.

The political divisions of the earth are *empires*, *kingdoms*, and *republics*.

An *empire* consists of several countries united under one sovereign, who is usually styled an emperor.

A *kingdom* is a country governed by a king.

A *republic* is a country which is governed by rulers chosen by their fellow-citizens.

The population of the earth is supposed to be about 1300

millions. Of these about 335 millions are Christians; 160 millions Mohammedans; 5 millions Jews; 200 millions Pagans, or heathens; and 600 millions Buddhists. Of the Christians, about 170 millions are Roman-catholics, 75 millions are of the Greek Church, and 90 millions are Protestants.

EUROPE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Arctic Ocean; West, the Atlantic Ocean; South, the Mediterranean Sea, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Caucasus Mountains; East, the Caspian Sea, the river Ural, and the Ural Mountains.

COUNTRIES.—1. ENG'LAND; 2. SCOT'LAND; 3. IRE'LAND; 4. FRANCE; 5. SPAIN; 6. POR'TUGAL; 7. BEL'GIUM; 8. HOL'LAND; 9. EMPIRE OF GERMANY, including PRUS'SIA, etc.; 10. DEN'MARK; 11. NOR'WAY; 12. SWE'DEN; 13. RUS'SIA, including PO'LAND; 14. AUS'TRIA; 15. SWITZ'ERLAND; 16. IT'ALY; 17. TURKEY; 18. GREECE.

ISLANDS.—In the Arctic Ocean, *No'va Zem'bla*, *Spitzber'gen*; in the Atlantic Ocean, *Ice'land*, *Far'oe*, *Great Brit'ain*, *Ire'land*, the *Azores'*; in the Cattegat, *Zea'land*, *Fu'nen*, *Laa'land*; in the Baltic, *Oe'land*, *Goth'land*, *Oe'sel*; in the Mediterranean, *Major'ca*, *Minor'ca*, *Iv'iza*, *Cor'sica*, *Sardin'ia*, *Si'cily*, *Mal'ta*, the *Io'nian Islands*, *Can'dia*; in the Archipelago, *Neg'ropont*, the *Cyc'lades*.

PENINSULAS.—*Jut'land*, in Denmark; *More'a*, in Greece; *Crime'a*, in the south of Russia.

ISTHMUSES.—*Isthmus of Cor'inth*, joining the Morea to northern Greece; *Isthmus of Per'ekop*, joining the Crimea to Russia.

CAPES.—The *North Cape*, in the north of Norway;

the *Naze*, in the south of Norway; *Skaw*, in the north of Denmark; *Dun'cansbay-head*, in the north of Scotland; *Cape Clear*, in the south of Ireland; the *Land's End*, in the south-west of England; *Cape la Hogue*, in the north-west of France; *Cape Or'tegal*, and *Cape Finisterre'*, in the north-west of Spain; *Cape St Vin'cent*, in the south-west of Portugal; *Cape Spartiven'to*, in the south of Italy; *Cape Matapan'*, in the south of Greece.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Alps*, separating Italy from Germany, Switzerland, and France; the *Pyrenees'*, between France and Spain; the *Ap'ennines*, in Italy; *Hæ'mus* or the *Bal'kan Mountains*, in Turkey; the *Carpa'thian Mountains*, in Austria; the *Dof'rine* or *Dov'refield Mountains*, in Norway; the *Ko'len Mountains*, between Norway and Sweden; the *U'ral Mountains*, and the *Cau'casus Mountains*, between Europe and Asia.

SEAS AND GULFS.—The *White Sea*, in the north of Russia; the *Ska'ger Rack*, between Denmark and Norway; the *Cat'tegat*, between Denmark and Sweden; the *Bal'tic*, separating Sweden from Germany, Prussia, and Russia; the *Gulf of Ri'ga*, and the *Gulf of Fin'land*, in the west of Russia; the *Gulf of Both'nia*, between Sweden and Russia; the *North Sea* or *German Ocean*, between Great Britain and the Continent; *St George's Channel* and the *Irish Sea*, between Great Britain and Ireland; the *English Channel*, between England and France; the *Bay of Bis'cay*, on the west of France and north of Spain; the *Mediterra'nean Sea*, between Europe and Africa; the *Gulf of Li'ons*, in the south of France; the *Gulf of Gen'oa*, in the north-west of Italy; the *Gulf of Tar'anto*, in the south of Italy; the *Adria'tic Sea*, between Italy and Turkey; the *Archipe'l'ago*, between Greece and Tur-

key in Asia; the *Sea of Mar'mora*, between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia; the *Black Sea*, between Russia and Turkey in Asia; the *Sea of Az'of*, in the south of Russia.

STRAITS.—The *Strait of Wai'gatz*, between Russia and Nova Zembla; the *Sound*, between Sweden and Zealand; the *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen; the *Little Belt*, between Funen and Sleswig; the *Strait of Do'ver*, joining the German Ocean and the English Channel; the *Strait of Gibralt'ar*, joining the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; the *Strait of Bonifa'cio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; the *Strait of Messi'na*, between Italy and Sicily; the *Hel'lespont or Dardanelles'*, joining the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; the *Strait or Channel of Constantino'ple or Bos'porus*, joining the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; the *Strait of Enik'alè*, or *Yenik'alè*, joining the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

LAKES.—*Lake Lado'ga*, *Lake One'ga*, and *Lake Pei'pus*, in Russia; *Lake Wen'er*, and *Lake Wet'ter*, in Sweden; the *Lake of Gene'va*, in Switzerland; the *Lake of Con'stance*, between Switzerland and Germany.

RIVERS.—The *Ta'gus*, in Spain and Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean; the *E'bro*, in the north-east of Spain, falls into the Mediterranean Sea; the *Rhone*, in the south of France, falls into the Gulf of Lions; the *Loire*, in the west of France, falls into the Bay of Biscay; the *Seine*, in the north of France, falls into the English Channel; the *Thames*, in the south of England, falls into the German Ocean; the *Rhine*, in Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, falls into the German Ocean; the *Elbe*, in Germany, falls into the German Ocean; the *O'der*, in Prussia, and the *Vis'tula*, in Russian Poland and Prussia, fall into the

Baltic Sea; the *Dnie'per*, in Russia, falls into the Black Sea; the *Don*, in Russia, falls into the Sea of Azof; the *Vol'ga*, in Russia, falls into the Caspian Sea; the *Dan'u'be*, in Germany, Austria, and Turkey, falls into the Black Sea; the *Po*, in the north of Italy, falls into the Adriatic Sea.

CAPITALS.—1. Lon'don; 2. Ed'inburgh; 3. Dub'-lin; 4. Par'is; 5. Madrid'; 6. Lis'bon; 7. Brus'sels; 8. Am'sterdam; 9. Berlin'; 10. Copenha'gen; 11. Christia'nia; 12. Stock'holm; 13. St Pe'tersburg; 14. Vien'na; 15. Berne; 16. Rome; 17. Constanti-no'ple; 18. Ath'ens.

Europe extends from 36° 0' to 71° 10' N. lat.; and from 9° 30' W. to 68° 0' E. long. Length, from Cape Roca in Portugal to the eastern termination of Caucasus Mountains, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, 3000 miles; breadth, from Cape Matapan in Greece to the North Cape in Norway, 2400 miles. Extent, 3,830,000 square miles. Population, over 285 millions.

Europe is the smallest but the most important of the grand divisions of the earth, its inhabitants being superior to those of every other part of the world in civilisation, arts, manufactures, commerce, literature, and science. The form of government in most of the leading states is limited monarchy; and the Christian religion prevails in every country, except Turkey, which is Mohammedan. The following are the political divisions of Europe:—

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, comprehending England, Scotland, and Ireland; FRANCE; SPAIN; PORTUGAL; BELGIUM; HOLLAND; THE EMPIRE OF GERMANY, comprehending Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Liechtenstein, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen; DENMARK; SWEDEN and NORWAY; RUSSIA, including the modern Kingdom of Poland; AUSTRIA, comprehending Hungary, part of Poland, and the Tyrol in Italy; SWITZERLAND; ITALY; TURKEY in Europe; GREECE.

ASIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Arctic Ocean; West, the Ural Mountains, the River Ural, the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus Mountains, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea; South, the Indian Ocean; East, the Pacific Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. TURKEY IN ASIA; 2. ARABIA; 3. PERSIA; 4. AFGHANISTAN; 5. BELOOCHISTAN; 6. HINDOSTAN; 7. EASTERN PENINSULA; 8. CHINESE EMPIRE, comprising Chi'na, Ti'bet, Mongolia, and Manchoo'ria; 9. EASTERN TURKESTAN; 10. TURKESTAN; 11. ASIATIC RUSSIA; 12. COREA; 13. JAPAN.

ISLANDS.—In the Levant, *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*; southward from Hindostan, *Ceylon*; southward from the Eastern Peninsula, *Sumatra*; eastward, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Celebes*, the *Moluccas* or *Spice Islands*; northeast from Borneo, the *Philippine Islands*; on the south coast of China, *Hainan*; on the east coast of China, *Formosa*; northward, the *Loo-Choo Islands*; eastward from Corea and the Maritime Province of Asiatic Russia, the *Japan Islands*; between the Gulf of Tartary and Sea of Okhotsk, *Saghalien Island*; to the south of Kamtschatka, the *Ku'rile Isles*; in the North Pacific, the *Aleutian Islands*.

PENINSULAS.—*Kamtschatka*, in the east of Siberia; *Corea*, south-east of Manchooria; *Malaya* or the *Malay Peninsula*, in the south of the Eastern Peninsula.

CAVES.—*Cape Severo*, or the *North-east Cape*, in the north of Siberia; *East Cape*, at Behring Strait; *Cape Lopatka*, in the south of Kamtschatka; *Cape Camboja*, and *Cape Romania*, in the south, and *Cape*

Ne'grais, in the south-west of the Eastern Peninsula; *Cape Com'orin*, in the south of Hindostan.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Himalay'a Mountains*, in the north of Hindostan; the *Altai' Mountains*, in the south of Siberia; the *Cau'casus Mountains*, between the Black Sea and the Caspian; the *Tau'rus* and *Leb'anon Mountains*, in Turkey in Asia; *Mount Ar'arat*, in Armenia; *Mount Si'nai*, in Arabia.

SEAS AND GULFS.—The *Levant'*, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea; the *Red Sea*, between Arabia and Africa; the *Arabian Sea*, between Arabia and Hindostan; the *Persian Gulf*, between Arabia and Persia; the *Bay of Bengal'*, between Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula; the *Gulf of Martaban'*, on the south of Birmah; the *Gulf of Siam'*, in the south of the Eastern Peninsula; the *Gulf of Tonquin'*, in the north-east of the Eastern Peninsula; the *Chinese Sea*, on the south of China; the *Yellow Sea*, between China and Corea; the *Sea of Japan'*, between the Maritime Province of Asiatic Russia and the Japan Islands; the *Sea of Okhotsk'*, between Siberia and Kamtschatka; the *Sea of Kamtschat'ka*, between Kamtschatka and America.

STRAITS.—The *Strait of Babelman'deb*, joining the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; the *Strait of Or'muz*, joining the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean; *Palk's Channel* and the *Gulf of Manaar'*, between Hindostan and Ceylön; the *Strait of Malac'ca*, between the Eastern Peninsula and Sumatra; the *Strait of Sun'da*, between Sumatra and Java; the *Strait of Macas'sar*, between Borneo and Celebes; the *Strait of San'gar*, between the Island of Nippon and the Island of Yesso; the *Strait of La Perouse'*, between

Yesso and Saghalien; *Beh'ring Strait*, between Asia and North America.

LAKES.—The *Cas'pian Sea*, on the north of Persia; the *Sea of A'ral*, in Asiatic Russia; *Lake Bai'kal*, in the south of Siberia; the *Dead Sea*, in Turkey in Asia.

RIVERS.—The *Euphra'tes*, and the *Ti'gris*, in Turkey in Asia, fall into the Persian Gulf; the *In'dus*, in the north-west of Hindostan, falls into the Indian Ocean; the *Gan'ges*, and the *Brahmapoo'tra*, in the north-east of Hindostan, fall into the Bay of Bengal; the *Irrawa'dy*, in the Eastern Peninsula, falls into the Bay of Bengal; the *Makiang'*, in the Eastern Peninsula, falls into the Chinese Sea; the *Yang-tse-kiang'*, and the *Hoang'ho*, in China, fall into the Pacific; the *Amoor'* or *Sagha'lien*, between Mongolia and Asiatic Russia, falls into the Amoor Gulf; the *Le'na*, the *Yen'esei*, the *Ol'onek*, and the *O'bi*, in Siberia, fall into the Arctic Ocean; the *U'ral*, in the south-west of Siberia, falls into the Caspian Sea; the *Amoo'* or *Ox'us*, in Turkestan, and the *Jaxar'tes* or *Sir-Dari'a*, in Asiatic Russia, fall into the Sea of Aral.

CAPITALS.—1. Smyr'na; 2. Mec'ca; 3. Teheran'; 4. Cabul'; 5. Ke'lat; 6. Calcut'ta; 7. Mandalay'; 8. Pekin'; 9. Yar'kand; 10. Bokha'ra; 11. Tobolsk'; 12. King-ki-ta'o; 13. Yed'do.

Asia extends from 1° 20' to 78° N. lat., and from 26° to 190° E. long. Length, from the mouth of the Dardanelles to the Islands of Japan, 6000 miles; breadth, from the south of Malacca to Cape Severo in Siberia, 5300 miles. Extent, including the islands, 17,500,000 square miles. Population estimated at 798 millions.

Asia is the largest and not the least interesting of the great divisions of the globe. In this quarter of the world, man was created, the chosen people of God were settled, and the Re-

deemer suffered and died: here also flourished three of the great empires of antiquity. At present, the governments of Asia are generally despotic; and the prevailing forms of religion are Buddhism, Heathenism, and Mohammedanism.

AFRICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Mediterranean Sea; West, the Atlantic Ocean; South, the Southern Ocean; East, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez.

COUNTRIES.—1. E'GYPT; 2. BAR'BARY (comprehending Trip'oli and Bar'ca, Fez'zan, Tu'nis, Alge'ria, Moroc'co); 3. WESTERN AFRICA (comprehending Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guin'ea); 4. SOUTHERN AFRICA (comprehending Cape Colony, Caffreland, Natal', Orange River Free State, Basu'tu Land, Trans'vaal Republic, the Country of the Bechua'nas); 5. EASTERN AFRICA (comprehending Sofa'la, Mozambique', Zanguebar', A'jan, Souma'li or A'del); 6. ABYSSIN'IA; 7. NU'BIA; 8. CENTRAL AFRICA (comprehending the Saha'ra or Great Desert, Nigri'tia or Soudan').

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic Ocean, *Madeï'ra*, *Cana'ry*, and *Cape Verde Islands*, *Fernan'do Po*, *St Thomas*, *Ascen'sion*, *St Hele'na*; in the Indian Ocean, *Mada-gas'car*, *Reun'ion* or *Bour'bon*, the *Mauri'tius* or *Isle of France*, the *Com'oro Isles*, *Seychelles'*, *Soco'tra*.

ISTHMUS.—*Su'ez*, joining Africa and Asia, and separating the Red Sea from the Mediterranean.

CÁPES.—*Cape Bon*, and *Cape Spar'tel*, in the north; *Cape Blan'co*, and *Cape Verde*, in the west; the *Cape of Good Hope*, and *Cape Agul'has*, in the south; *Cape Guar'dafui*, in the east.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Atlas*, in the west of Barbary; the *Kong Mountains*, in the south of Nigritia; the *Caméroons*, opposite Fernando Po; the *Mountains of Abyssinia*; *Mounts Ke'nia* and *Kiliman'jaro*, in the eastern side of the continent near the Equator; the *Mountains of Lupa'ta*, to the west of Mozambique; the *Nieuw'veld Mountains*, in Cape Colony; the *Peak of Teneriffé*, in the Canary Islands.

GULFS AND BAYS.—The *Gulf of Si'dra*, and the *Gulf of Ca'bes*, on the north; the *Gulf of Guinéa*, on the west; *Saldan'ha Bay*, *Table Bay*, and *False Bay*, on the south; *Delago'a Bay*, on the east; the *Channel of Mozambique*, between the mainland and Madagascar.

LAKES.—*Lake Tchad*, in Nigritia; *Lake Dem'bea*, in Abyssinia; *Lake Victo'ria Nyan'za*, out of which flows the Nile; *Lake Albert Nyan'za*, about 100 miles north-west of Lake Victoria; *Lake Tangany'ika*, in Central Africa; *Lakes Nyas'si* and *Shir'wa*, in Mozambique.

RIVERS.—The *Nile* flows through Equatorial Africa, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, into the Mediterranean; the *Sen'egal*, in the north, and the *Gam'bia*, in the south of Senegambia, fall into the Atlantic Ocean; the *Ni'ger* or *Quor'ra* flows through the west of Nigritia into the Bight of Benin; the *Con'go* or *Zaire*, and the *Coan'za*, flow through Lower Guinea into the Atlantic; the *Or'ange* or *Gar'iep* flows through the north of the country of the Hottentots, into the Atlantic; the *Zambe'zi* flows into the Indian Ocean.

CAPITALS.—1. Cai'ro; 2. Trip'oli, Mourzouk', Tunis, Algiers', Moroc'co; 3. Ba'thurst, Cape Coast Castle, St Salva'dor; 4. Cape Town, But'terworth, Pieterma'ritzburg, Bloem'fontein; 5. Sofa'la, Mozambique',

Zanzibar', Bad, Zey'la; 6. Gon'dar; 7. Khar'toum; 8. Se'go, Timbuctoo', Sackatoo', Kou'ka, Cob'bè.

Africa extends from 37° 20' N. to 34° 50' S. lat.; and from 17° 30' W. to 51° 20' E. long. Length, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean, nearly 5000 miles; breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, about 4600 miles. Extent, 11,750,000 square miles. Population estimated at 188 millions.

Africa is the least known of the great divisions of the globe. Egypt, and some of the other countries in the north, attained a high degree of refinement in ancient times; but the civilized world was scarcely acquainted with the west, south, and south-east coasts, till the fifteenth century. It was not till lately that travellers were able to make their way into Central Africa; and a great part of the interior still remains unexplored. Although large tracts are occupied by deserts of sand, the soil, wherever there is sufficient moisture, is fertile, and the vegetation is very luxuriant. Africa is inhabited by several distinct races of people; the Moors in the north, the Negroes in the middle, and the Caffres and Hottentots in the south. Nearly the whole of them are in a state of barbarism: they are totally unacquainted with civil liberty, and are either Mohammedans or Heathens.

NORTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Arctic Ocean; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, the Pacific Ocean, the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, and the Gulf of Mexico; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. BRITISH AMERICA; 2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (including ALIAS'KA, formerly known as RUSSIAN AMERICA*); 3. MEX'ICO; 4. CENTRAL AMERICA.

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic, the *West Indies*, the *Bermu'das*, *Cape Bre'ton*, *Prince Edward Island*, *Newfound'land*; north-east from British America, *Green'land*; in the Arctic Ocean, *Banks Land*, *Cock'*

* Russian America was ceded in 1867 to the United States of America for about £1,439,000 sterling.

burn Island, the *Parry Islands*; in the North Pacific, *Vancow'ér Island*.

PENINSULAS.—*No'va Sco'tia*, in the south-east of British America; *Flor'ida*, in the south-east of the United States; *Yu'catan*, in the south-east of Mexico; *Lower Califor'nia*, in the west of Mexico; *Alias'ka*, in the south-west of the U.S. territory of that name.

CAVES.—*Cape Fare'well*, in the south of Greenland; *Cape Chud'leigh*, in the north, and *Cape Charles*, in the east of British America; *Cape Sa'ble*, in the south of Nova Scotia; *Tan'cha* or *Cape Sa'ble*, in the south of Florida; *Cape Catoché*, in the north of Yucatan; *Cape St Lu'cas*, in the south of California; *Cape Prince of Wales*, at Behring Strait.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Appala'chian* or *Al'leghany Mountains*, in the United States; the *Rocky Mountains*, running parallel to the west coast, from the Arctic Ocean to the Isthmus of Darien; *Mount Fair'weather*, and *Mount St Eli'as*, on the coast of Aliaska.

GULFS AND BAYS.—*Baf'fin Bay*, on the north-west of Greenland; the *Gulf of Boo'thia*, and *Hudson Bay*, on the north of British America; *James Bay*, in the south of Hudson Bay; the *Gulf of St Law'rence*, between British America and Newfoundland; the *Bay of Fun'dy*, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; *Chesapeake Bay*, in the east of the United States; the *Gulf* or *Channel of Flor'ida*, between the United States and the Bahama Islands; the *Gulf of Mex'ico*, on the south of the United States; the *Bay of Campeach'y*, on the coast of Mexico; the *Bay of Hondu'ras*, on the coast of Central America; the *Gulf of Califor'nia*, on the west of Mexico; *Queen Char'lotte Sound*, and the *Gulf of Geor'gia*, between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British America.

STRAITS.—*Da'vis Strait*, joining the Atlantic Ocean and Baffin Bay; *Lan'caster Sound*, *Bar'row Strait*, *Mel'ville Sound*, and *Banks Strait*, joining the Arctic Ocean and Baffin Bay; *Hud'son Strait*, joining the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson Bay; the *Strait of Belle-isle'*, between Newfoundland and Labrador; *Beh'ring Strait*, between North America and Asia; the *Strait of Ju'an de Fu'ca*, between Vancouver Island and the mainland of the United States.

LAKES.—*Great Bear Lake*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Lake Athabas'ca*, and *Lake Win'nipeg*, in the north of British America; between British America and the United States, *Lake Super'ior*, *Lake Hu'ron*, *Lake E'rie*, and *Lake Onta'rio*; in the United States, *Lake Mich'igan*, and *Great Salt Lake*; in Central America, *Lake Nicaragua*.

RIVERS.—The *St Law'rence* flows through British America into the Atlantic; the *Missis'sippi* flows through the United States into the Gulf of Mexico; from the east it receives the *Il'linois* and the *Oh'i'o*, and from the west the *Missou'ri*, *Arkan'sas*, and *Red River*; the *Ri'o Grande del Norte*, dividing the United States from Mexico, falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Colum'bia* or *Or'egon* flows through British America and the north-west of the United States, and falls into the Pacific; the *Fra'zer River* flows through British Columbia into the Gulf of Georgia; the *Macken'zie*, the *Cop'permene*, and *Back River*, in the north of British America, flow northward into the Arctic Ocean; the *Saskatch'ewan*, in the North-West Territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and falls into Lake Winnipeg; the *You'con* flows through Aliaska into the Pacific Ocean.

CAPITALS.—1. Ot'tawa; 2. Wash'ington; 3. Mex'ico.

North America extends from 8° to 72° N. lat. ; and from 55° 20' to 168° W. long. Length, from north to south, 4400 miles ; breadth, from the east of Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon River, 3000 miles. Extent, 8,000,000 square miles. Population estimated at upwards of 50 millions.

The West Indies were discovered by Columbus in 1492, and North America by John Cabot, who sailed from Bristol in 1497. The eastern part of the continent was long subject to the British, and the southern part to the Spaniards. But, towards the end of the last century, a large portion of the colonies of Great Britain renounced allegiance to the mother-country, and established the republic of the United States ; and, in the present century, the Spanish colonies in Mexico and Central America followed the example. All the inhabitants of European descent profess the Christian religion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Panama ; West, the Pacific Ocean ; South, the Southern Ocean ; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

COUNTRIES.—1. COLOM'BIA or NEW GRAN'ADA ; 2. VENEZUE'LA ; 3. ECUA'DOR or EQUA'TOR ; 4. GUIA'NA ; 5. BRAZIL' ; 6. PERU' ; 7. BOLIV'IA ; 8. CHI'LI ; 9. LA PLA'TA or the AR'GENTINE REPUBLIC ; 10. PAR'AGUAY ; 11. UR'UGUAY ; 12. PATAGO'NIA.

ISLANDS.—South from Patagonia, *Tier'ra del Fue'go* ; eastward, the *Falk'land Islands* ; west from Chili, *Ju'an Fernan'dez* ; west from Peru, *Chin'cha Islands* ; west from Ecuador, *Galapa'gos*.

ISTHMUS.—*Panama'* or *Da'rien*, joining North and South America.

CAPES.—*Cape St Roque*, in the east of Brazil ; *Cape Horn*, in an island, on the south of Tierra del Fuego.

MOUNTAINS.—The *An'des* or *Cordi'l'eras*, extending along the west coast from the Isthmus of Panama to the Strait of Magellan ; the *Mountains of Brazil'*.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.—The *Caribbe'an Sea*, between South America and the West India Islands; the *Gulf of Da'rien*, on the coast of New Granada; the *Gulf of Maracay'bo*, on the coast of Venezuela; the *Estuary of the Am'azon*, and *Bay of All Saints*, on the coast of Brazil; the *Estuary of the La Plata*, between the Argentine Republic and Uruguay; the *Gulf of Guay'aquil*, and the *Bay of Panama'*, in the Pacific, on the west coast of New Granada.

STRAITS.—The *Strait of Magel'lan*, between Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego; the *Strait of Le Maire*, between Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island.

LAKES.—*Lake Maracay'bo*, in Venezuela; *Lake Titica'ca*, in Peru and Bolivia.

RIVERS.—The *Magdale'na*, in New Granada, falls into the Caribbean Sea; the *Orino'co*, in Venezuela; the *Essequi'bo*, in Guiana; the *Am'azon* or *Mar'anon*, and the *San Francis'co*, in Brazil; and the *La Pla'ta*, in the Argentine Republic, all fall into the Atlantic Ocean.

CAPITALS.—1. Bogota'; 2. Carac'cas; 3. Qui'to; 4. George Town, Parama'ribo, and Cayenne'; 5. Ri'o Janei'ro; 6. Li'ma; 7. Chuquisa'ca or Su'cre; 8. Santia'go; 9. Bue'nos Ay'res; 10. Assump'tion; 11. Mon'te Vid'eo; 12. Pun'ta Are'nas.

South America extends from 12° 20' N. to 56° S. lat.; and from 35° to 83° W. long. Length, from north to south, 4700 miles; breadth, from east to west, 3200 miles. Extent, 6,500,000 square miles. Population estimated at 24 millions.

South America was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage. The northern, western, and southern parts of it were colonized by the Spaniards, and Brazil by the Portuguese. It is now divided into a number of independent states; with the exception of Guiana, which belongs to the British, Dutch, and French. Patagonia is occupied by native tribes. The prevailing form of religion is Roman-catholic.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Scotland; West, the Irish Sea, St George's Channel, and the Atlantic Ocean; South, the English Channel; East, the German Ocean or North Sea.

ENGLAND contains forty COUNTIES, namely,—Northumberland; Cumberland; Durham; Westmoreland; Lancashire; York; Cheshire; Shropshire or Salop; Hereford; Monmouth; Lincoln; Norfolk; Suffolk; Essex; Derby; Nottingham; Stafford; Leicester; Rutland; Worcester; Warwick; Northampton; Huntingdon; Cambridge; Gloucester; Oxford; Buckingham; Bedford; Hertford; Middlesex; Kent; Surrey; Sussex; Berkshire; Hampshire; Wiltshire; Dorset; Somerset; Devon; Cornwall.*

WALES contains twelve COUNTIES, namely,—Flint; Denbigh; Carnarvon; Anglesea; Merioneth; Montgomery; Radnor; Cardigan; Pembroke; Carmarthen; Brecknock; Glamorgan.

ISLANDS.—*Holy Island*, and the *Fern Islands*, on the coast of Northumberland; *Sheppey*, in the north, and *Thanet* in the north-east of Kent; *Wight*, on the south of Hampshire; the Channel Isles (*Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Allderney*, and *Sark*), near the coast of France; the *Scilly Isles*, south-west from Cornwall; *Anglesea*, and *Holyhead*, in the north-west of Wales; *Man*, in the Irish Sea.

SANDBANKS.—The *Dogger Bank*, in the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Jutland; the *Goodwin Sands*, on the east of Kent.

* For extra information concerning the Counties of the United Kingdom, see Appendix.

CAVES.—*Flam'borough Head*, and *Spurn Head*, in Yorkshire; *North Fore'land*, *South Fore'land*, and *Dungeness'*, in Kent; *Beach'y Head*, in Sussex; the *Needles*, on the west of the Isle of Wight; *St Alban's Head*, and *Port'land Point*, in Dorsetshire; *Start Point*, in Devonshire; *Liz'ard Point*, and the *Land's End*, in Cornwall; *St Da'vid's Head*, in Pembroke; *Hol'y-head*, in Anglesea; *Great Orme's Head*, in Denbigh; *St Bees Head*, in Cumberland.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Che'viot Hills*, between Northumberland and Scotland; *Skid'daw*, and *Scafell'*, in Cumberland; *Helvel'lyn*, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; *Whern'side*, *In'gleborough*, and *Pen'nygant*, in the north-west of Yorkshire; the *Peak*, in Derbyshire; the *Wrek'in*, in Shropshire; *Snow'don*, in Carnarvonshire; *Ar'ran Fow'dy*, and *Ca'der I'dris*, in Merionethshire; *Plinlim'mon*, in the south-west of Montgomery; *Vann* or the *Bea'con*, in Brecknock.

BAYS.—*Brid'lington Bay*, in the east of Yorkshire; *Hum'ber Mouth*, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; the *Wash*, between Lincolnshire and Norfolk; *Yar'mouth Roads*, on the east of Norfolk; the *Downs*, between the coast of Kent and the Goodwin Sands; *Spit'head*, between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; *Torbay'*, in the south-east of Devonshire; *Mounts Bay*, in the south of Cornwall; the *Bris'tol Channel*, between Somersetshire and Glamorganshire; *Mil'ford Haven*, and *St Brides Bay*, in the west of Pembroke-shire; *Car'digan Bay*, in the west of Cardiganshire; the *Me'nai Strait*, between Carnarvonshire and Anglesea; *More'cambe Bay*, in the north-west of Lancashire; the *Sol'way Frith*, between Cumberland and Scotland.

LAKES.—*Der'wentwater* or *Kes'wick Lake*, in Cumberland; *Ulls'water*, between Cumberland and West-

moreland; *Win'dermere*, between Westmoreland and Lancashire; *Ba'la*, in Wales.

RIVERS.—The *Tyne*, in Northumberland; the *Wear*, in the county of Durham; the *Tees*, between the counties of Durham and York; the *Ouse*, in Yorkshire; the *Trent*, in the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln; the *Hum'ber*, formed by the junction of the Ouse and the Trent; the *With'am*, in Lincoln; the *Great Ouse*, in the counties of Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; the *Thames*, from Gloucestershire, separating Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, Essex from Kent; the *Med'way*, in Kent; the *E'den*, in Westmoreland and Cumberland; the *Mer'sey*, and *Lune*, in Lancashire; the *Dee*, from Wales; the *Sev'ern*, in the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester; the *Wye*, flowing through Radnorshire and Herefordshire, and separating Monmouthshire from Gloucestershire; the *Lower A'von*, which separates Gloucestershire from Somersetshire; the *It'chen*, and the *Test*, in Hampshire; the *A'von*, in Wiltshire and Hampshire; and the *Exe*, in Devonshire.

Towns in England.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—On the Tyne, *Newcas'tle*, in the neighbourhood of extensive coal-mines; at the mouth of the river, *Tyne'mouth* and *North Shields*; on the Wansbeck, *Mor'peth*, noted for its cattle-markets; northward, on the Aln, *Aln'wick*; on the Tweed, *Ber'wick*, which enjoys the privileges of a county.

CUMBERLAND.—On the Eden, *Car'lisle*, with a cathedral; on the coast, *Whiteha'ven*, with large coal-works; on the lake of the same name, *Kes'wick*.

DURHAM.—On the Wear, *Dur'ham*, with a cathedral and university; at the mouth of the Wear, *Sun'derland*; on the Tyne, *Gates'head*; on the Tees, *Stock'ton*; westward, *Dar'lington*; on the coast, *Har'tle'pool*.

WESTMORELAND.—On the Eden, *Ap'pleby*; southward, *Ken'dal*.

LANCASHIRE.—On the Lune, *Lan'caster*, with a castle; on the Ribble, *Pres'ton*, where the Jacobite insurgents were defeated in 1715; eastward, *Black'burn*; near the mouth of the Mersey, *Liver'pool*, its second seaport in the kingdom; eastward, *War'ring-ton*; farther east, *Man'chester*, noted for its great cotton manufactures; north-east, *Old'ham*; northward, *Roch'dale*; westward, *Bol'ton*, and *Wig'an*.

YORKSHIRE.—On the Ouse, *York*, the seat of an archbishop, with a beautiful cathedral; westward, *Har'rogate*; on the Aire, *Leeds*, and *Brad'ford*, great seats of the woollen manufactures; on the Calder, *Wake'field*; westward, *Hal'ifax*; southward, *Hud'dersfield*; on the Don, *Shef'field*, famous for its cutlery and plated goods; farther down the river, *Don'caster*; on the Humber, *Hull*, a large seaport; northward, on the coast, *Scar'borough*, and *Whit'by*; on the Tees, *Mid'dlesborough*.

CHESHIRE.—On the Dee, *Ches'ter*; eastward, *Mac'clesfield*, a principal seat of the silk manufactures; on the Mersey, *Stock'port*, and *Birk'enhead*.

SHROPSHIRE or SALOP.—On the Severn, *Shrews'bury*, where Henry IV. defeated Hotspur in 1403.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—On the Wye, *Her'eford*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—On the Wye, *Mon'mouth*, the birthplace of Henry V.; near the mouth of the Usk, *New'port*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—On the Witham, *Lin'coln*, with a cathedral; at the mouth of the river, *Bos'ton*, a seaport; on the Trent, *Gains'borough*; on the Humber, *Great Grims'by*.

NORFOLK.—On the Wensum, a tributary of the Yare, *Nor'wich*, noted for its manufacture of crape; at the mouth of the river, *Yar'mouth*, a seaport; at the mouth of the Ouse, *Lynn Re'gis*.

SUFFOLK.—On the Orwell, *Ips'wich*, the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey; on the Larke, *Bury St Ed'munds*; on the coast, *Lowe'stoft*, a seaport, the most easterly town in England.

ESSEX.—On the Chelmer, *Chelms'ford*; on the Colne, *Col'chester*; on the coast, *Har'wich*, a seaport.

DERBYSHIRE.—On the Derwent, *Der'by*, where the first English silk-mill was erected in 1718; northward, *Mat'lock*, and north-west, *Bux'ton*, celebrated for their mineral waters; eastward, *Ches'terfield*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—On the Trent, *Not'tingham*, the chief seat of the stocking and lace manufactures; farther down the river, *New'ark*; westward, *Mans'field*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—On the Sow, *Staf'ford*; south-east, *Lich'field*, the birthplace of Dr Samuel Johnson; south-west, *Wolverhamp'ton*, noted for its hardware manufactures; north from Stafford, *Newcas'tle-under-Lyne*, and on the Trent, *Stoke*, both with extensive potteries.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—On the Soar, *Lei'cester*, noted for its manufacture of worsted stockings.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—In the west of the county, *Oak'ham*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—On the Severn, *Wor'cester*,

where Cromwell defeated the army of Charles II. in 1651; southward, *Mal'vern*, celebrated for its medicinal waters; on the Stour, *Kid'derminster*, noted for its manufacture of carpets; northward, *Dud'ley*.

WARWICKSHIRE.—On the Avon, *War'wick*, with a famous castle; farther down the river, *Strat'ford*, where Shakspeare was born in 1564; north from Warwick, *Cov'entry*, distinguished for its manufacture of ribbons; near the borders of Staffordshire, *Bir'mingham*, noted for its hardware manufactures.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On the Nen, *Northamp'ton*; below it, *Pé'terborough*.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—On the Great Ouse, *Hunt'ing don*, where Oliver Cromwell was born in 1599.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On the Cam or Granta, *Cam'bridge*, with a celebrated university; on the Great Ouse, *E'ly*, with a cathedral.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—On the Severn, *Glou'cester*, with a cathedral; above it, *Tewkes'bury*, the scene of a decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1471; south-east, *Chelt'enham*, frequented for its mineral waters; south, *Stroud*, with an extensive cloth trade; on the Lower Avon, *Bristol*, the third seaport in the kingdom.

OXFORDSHIRE.—On the Isis or Thames, *Ox'ford*, with a famous university.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—On the Great Ouse, *Buck'ingham*; southward, *Ayles'bury*; on the Thames, *E'ten*, celebrated for its public school.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—On the Great Ouse, *Bed'ford*; on the Lea, *Lu'ton*, noted for the manufacture of straw hats, etc.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—On the Lea, *Hert'ford*; westward, *St Albans*.

MIDDLESEX.—On the Thames, LON'DON, the largest and wealthiest city in Europe.

KENT.—On the Medway, *Maid'stone*, the principal seat of the hop trade; on the Stour, *Can'terbury*, the seat of an archbishop who is primate of all England; on the Thames, *Green'wich*, with the Royal Observatory, through which the first meridian passes; farther down the river, *Wool'wich*; in the Isle of Thanet, *Mar'gate*, and *Rams'gate*; on the coast, *Do'ver*, twenty-two miles from Calais; on the Medway, *Tun'bridge*.

SURREY.—On the Wey, *Guild'ford*; north-east, *Croy'don*; on the Thames, *South'wark* or the *Borough*, one of the divisions of London.

SUSSEX.—Near the coast, *Chi'chester*, with a cathedral; eastward, *Lew'es*; on the coast, *Bright'on*, a fashionable watering-place; eastward, *Ha'stings*, near which William the Conqueror defeated Harold in 1066.

BERKSHIRE.—On the Thames, *Read'ing*; farther down the river, *Wind'sor*, a favourite residence of the British sovereigns.

HAMPSHIRE.—On the Itchen, *Win'chester*, famous for its public school; at the mouth of the river, *South'amp'ton*, the chief port for the mail steam-packets; south-east, on a small peninsula, *Ports'mouth*, the principal station of the British navy.

WILTSHIRE.—On the Avon, *Sal'isbury*, with a cathedral, the spire of which is 410 feet high; on the Avon, *Brad'ford*, famed for the manufacture of broadcloth.

DORSETSHIRE.—On the Frome, *Dor'chester*; southward, *Wey'mouth*, a noted bathing-place; east, *Poole*.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—On the Lower Avon, *Bath*, cele-

brated for its medicinal waters; in the interior of the county, *Wells*, with a cathedral; on the Tone, *Taunton*; on the Parret, *Bridge'water*.

DEVONSHIRE.—On the Exe, *Ex'eter*; in the south-west, *Plym'outh*, the second station in the kingdom for ships of war; westward, *Dev'onport*; northward, *Tav'istock*; on the coast, *Torquay*, a favourite watering-place.

CORNWALL.—Near the middle of the county, *Bod'min*; eastward, *Laun'ceston*; south-west, on the coast, *Fal'mouth*, a steam mail-packet station; northward, *Tru'ro*; near the Land's End, *Pen'zance*.

Towns in Wales.

FLINTSHIRE.—In the south-east, *Mold*; north-west, *Holywell*, with large copper-works; westward, *St As'aph*.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—On the Clwyd, *Den'big*; south-east, *Wrex'ham*; on the Dee, *Llangol'len*.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—On the Menai Strait, *Carnar'von* and *Ban'gor*; at the mouth of the Conway, *Con'way*.

ANGLESEA.—On the Menai Strait, *Beauma'ris*; in the west, on a small island, *Holyhead*, from which the Irish steam packets sail.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—At the foot of Cader Idris, *Dol-gel'ly*.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Near the Severn, *Mont-gom'ery*; northward, *Welsh'pool*.

RADNORSHIRE.—On the Lugg, *Pres'teign*; on the Somergill, *New Rad'nor*.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Near the mouth of the Teify, *Car'digan*; northward, on the coast, *Aberyst'with*.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—On Milford Haven, *Pem'broke* ; on the Cleddy, *Hav'erfordwest* ; westward, *St David's*.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—On the Towy, *Carmar'then* ; on the coast, *Llanell'y*.

BRECKNOCK.—On the Usk, *Br'e'con*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—At the mouth of the Taafe, *Car'diff*, where Robert, Duke of Normandy, was imprisoned by his brother Henry I. ; near Cardiff, *Lan-daff*, with the remains of a cathedral ; northward, *Mer'thyr Tyd'vil*, with extensive iron-works ; south-west, on the coast, *Swan'sea*, the principal seat of copper-ore smelting.

TOWNS IN THE ISLANDS.—In the Isle of Wight, *New'port*, and *Cowes* ; in Jersey, *St He'lier* ; in Guernsey, *St Pierre'* ; in the Isle of Man, *Doug'las*, *Ram'sey*, *Peel*, and *Castleton*.

England and Wales extend from 49° 58' to 55° 46' N. lat., and from 1° 45' E. to 5° 40' W. long. Length, from Berwick to the south-east of Dorsetshire, 360 miles ; breadth, from the east of Essex to St David's Head, 280 miles. Extent, 58,320 square miles. Population in 1871, 22,704,108, of whom 1,426,584 were in Wales.

The climate of England is variable. The soil is generally fertile, and highly cultivated ; and, except in the northern counties and in Wales, the country is comparatively level. Great attention is paid to the breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep. England is rich in minerals, particularly iron, lead, tin, and coals. The manufactures, especially of cotton goods, woollens, and hardware, are the most extensive in the world ; and trade is carried on with almost every part of the globe. Literature and science have long been cultivated with great success ; but the lower orders are not so well educated as in some other parts of Europe. The English people are remarkable for their habits of good order and industry ; they have high ideas of personal comfort, and are very jealous of their civil rights. The form of government is a limited monarchy, the supreme power being vested in the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The established religion is Episcopacy, from which, however, there are many dissenters.

SCOTLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Atlantic Ocean; West, the Atlantic Ocean and North Channel; South, the Solway Frith and England; East, the German Ocean.

SCOTLAND contains thirty-three **COUNTIES**, namely,—Ork'ney and Shet'land; Caith'ness; Suth'erland; Ross; Crom'arty; Inverness'; Nairn; El'gin or Moray; Banff; Aberdeen'; Kincardine; For'far; Fife; Kinross'; Clackman'nan; Perth; Argyll'; Bute; Dumbar'ton; Stir'ling; Linlith'gow or West Lo'thian; Ed'inburgh or Mid-Lothian; Had'dington or East Lothian; Ber'wick; Rox'burgh; Sel'kirk; Pee'bles; Lan'ark; Ren'frew; Ayr; Dumfries'; Kirkcud'bright; Wig'town.

ISLANDS.—On the north, the *Ork'ney Islands*, the principal of which are *Pomo'na*, and *Hoy*; the *Shet'land Islands*, the principal of which are the *Main'land*, and *Yell*; on the west, the *Heb'rides* or *Western Islands*, the principal of which are *Lew'is*, *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Bar'ra*, *St Kil'da*, *Skye*, *Rum*, *Coll*, *Tiree'*, *Mull*, *Staf'fa*, *Io'na* or *I'colmkill*, *Ju'ra*, *I'slay*; in the Frith of Clyde, *Bute*, *Ar'ran*.

CAPIES.—*Cape Wrath*, in Sutherland; *Dun'net Head*, and *Dun'cansbay Head*, in Caithness; *Tar'bet Ness*, in Cromartyshire; *Kinnaird's Head*, and *Buch'an Ness*, in Aberdeenshire; *Fife Ness*, in Fifeshire; *St Abb's Head*, in Berwickshire; *Bur'row Head*, and the *Mull of Gal'loway*, in Wigtownshire; the *Mull of Cantire'*, in the south, and the *Point of Ardnamurch'an*, in the north-west of Argyllshire; the *Butt of Lew'is*, in the north of Lewis.

MOUNTAINS.—*Ben Wy'vis*, west from the Cromarty Frith; the *Gram'pians* (the principal summits of which

are *Cairngorm'*, on the borders of Inverness-shire and Banffshire; *Ben Macdhui'*, in the west, and *Lochnagar'*, in the south-west of Aberdeenshire; *Ben Né'vis*, the loftiest mountain in Great Britain, in the south of Inverness-shire; *Mount Bat'tock*, on the borders of the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar; *Schie-hal'lion*, *Ben Law'ers*, *Ben More*, *Ben Le'di*, in Perthshire; *Ben Lo'mond*, in Stirlingshire; and *Ben Cru'achan*, north-west from Loch Awe; the *Ock'uls*, in the south of Perthshire; the *Pent'land Hills*, in Mid-Lothian; the *Lam'mermoor Hills*, between East Lothian and Berwickshire; the *Eil'don Hills*, in Roxburghshire; *Tin'tock*, in Lanarkshire; the *Low'thers*, and the *Lead Hills*, between Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire.

FRITHS, BAYS, ETC.—The *Pent'land Frith*, between Caithness and the Orkney Islands; the *Dor'noch Frith*, between Sutherland and Ross; the *Crom'arty Frith*, between Ross and Cromartyshire; the *Mor'ay Frith*, between Ross and the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin; the *Frith of Tay*, separating the counties of Forfar and Perth from Fife; the *Frith of Forth*, between Fife and the Lothians; the *Sol'way Frith*, separating the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright from Cumberland; *Wigtown Bay*, between the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown; *Luce Bay*, in the south, and *Loch Ry'an*, in the north-west of Wigtownshire; the *Frith of Clyde*, separating the counties of Ayr and Renfrew from those of Bute, Argyll, and Dumbarton; *Loch Long*, between Dumbartonshire and Argyll; *Foch Fyne*, in the south of Argyll; *Sound of Ju'ra*, between Argyll and the island of Jura; *Loch Et'ive*, and *Loch Linnhe*, in the north-west of Argyll; *Sound of Mull*, between Argyll and the island of Mull; *Loch Broom*, in the north-west of Ross; *Minch*, separating the mainland and the Isle of Skye from Lewis.

LAKES.—*Loch Shin*, in Sutherland; *Loch Maree*, in Ross; *Loch Ness*, *Loch Loch'y*, and *Loch Laggan*, in Inverness-shire; *Loch Er'icht*, in the counties of Inverness and Perth; *Loch Ran'noch*, *Loch Tay*, *Loch Earn*, and *Loch Ka'trine*, in Perthshire; *Loch Awe*, in Argyllshire; *Loch Lo'mond*, between Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire; in Kinross-shire, *Loch Le'ven*, with an island in which Queen Mary was detained a prisoner.

RIVERS.—The *Spey* flows through the counties of Inverness and Elgin, into the Moray Frith. The *Don*, and the *Dee*, in Aberdeenshire; the *North Esk*, and the *South Esk*, in Forfarshire; the *Tay*, in Perthshire; the *Forth*, from Stirlingshire; the *Tweed*, from Peeblesshire, all fall into the German Ocean. The *Esk*, the *An'nan*, and the *Nith*, in Dumfriesshire, and the *Dee*, in Kirkeudbrightshire, fall into the Solway Frith. The *Clyde* flows through Lanarkshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde.

Towns in Scotland.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.—In Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands, *Kirk'wall*; westward, *Stromness*; in the Mainland of Shetland, *Ler'wick*.

CAITHNESS.—On the east coast, *Wick*; on the north coast, *Thur'so*.

SUTHERLAND.—In the south-east of the county, *Dor'noch*; northward, *Gol'spie*.

ROSS.—On the Cromarty Frith, *Ding'wall*; on the Dornoch Frith, *Tain*; on the Moray Frith, *Fortrose*; in Lewis, *Storn'oway*.

CROMARTYSHIRE.—On a peninsula between the Friths of Cromarty and Moray, *Crom'arty*.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—At the mouth of the Ness, *Inver-*

ness'; north-east, on the Moray Frith, *Fort George*; at the south end of Loch Ness, *Fort Augustus*; westward from Ben Nevis, *Fort William*; in Skye, *Portree'*.

NAIRNSHIRE.—On the Moray Frith, *Nairn*.

ELGINSHIRE or MORAY.—On the Lossie, *Elgin*; westward, *Forres*; near the mouth of the Spey, *Fochabers*.

BANFFSHIRE.—At the mouth of the Deveron, *Banff*; westward, on the coast, *Portsoy*, and *Cullen*; on the Isla, *Keith*.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—At the mouth of the Dee, *Aberdeen'*, with a university; northward, on the coast, *Peterhead'*, and *Fras'erburch*; on the Deveron, *Huntly*; on the Don, *Inverury*.

KINCARDINESHIRE.—On the coast, *Stonehaven*; southward, *Bervie*; westward, *Laur'cenekirk*.

FORFARSHIRE.—In the valley of Strathmore, *Forfar*; north-west, *Kirriemuir'*; north-east, on the Esk, *Brech'in*; at the mouth of the river, *Montrose'*; southward, on the coast, *Arbroath'*; on the Frith of Tay, *Dundee'*, with extensive linen and jute manufactures; on the Isla, *Coupar-Angus*.

FIFE.—On the Eden, *Coupar*; on the east coast, *St An'drews*, with a university; on the Frith of Forth, *Kirkcaldy*; in the south-west of the county, *Dunfermline*, noted for the manufacture of table-linen; on the Frith of Tay, *Newburgh*.

KINROSS-SHIRE.—On Loch Leven, *Kinross'*.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.—In the south of the county, *Clackman'nan*; westward, on the Forth, *Alloa*; on the Devon, *Dou'lar*.

PERTHSHIRE.—On the Tay, *Perth*; farther up the river, *Dunkeld'*; north-east, *Blairgowrie*; on the Earn,

Crieff, and *Com'rie*; on the Teith, *Ca'lander*; on the Allan, *Dunblane'*; on the Firth of Forth, *Kincar'dine*.

ARGYLL.—Near the head of Loch Fyne, *Inverar'ray*; in the south of Cantire, *Camp'belton*; on the west coast, *O'ban*; in the Isle of Mull, *Tobermo'ry*.

BUTESHIRE.—In the Isle of Bute, *Roth'e'say*.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—Near the junction of the Clyde and the Leven, *Dumbar'ton*; westward, *Hel'ensburgh*; on the Kelvin, *Kirkintil'loch*.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—On the Forth, *Stir'ling*, with a celebrated castle; south-east, *Fal'kirk*, noted for its great cattle-markets; near it, *Car'ron*, with extensive iron-works; on the Frith of Forth, *Grange'mouth*.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE or WEST LOTHIAN.—In the west of the county, *Linlith'gow*, with the ruins of a royal palace, in which Queen Mary was born; southward, *Bath'gate*; on the Frith of Forth, *Borrowstounness'* or *Bo'ness'*, and *Queens'ferry*.

EDINBURGHSHIRE or MID-LOTHIAN.—Near the Frith of Forth, *Ed'inburgh*, the seat of the supreme courts of law in Scotland, and of a famous university; on the Frith of Forth, *Leith*, the seaport of Edinburgh; eastward, on the coast, *Portobel'lo*, and *Mus'selburgh*; southward, on the Esk, *Dalkeith'*.

HADDINGTONSHIRE or EAST LOTHIAN.—On the Tyne, *Had'dington*; on the north coast, *North Ber'wick*; on the east coast, *Dunbar'*.

BERWICKSHIRE or THE MERSE.—On a tributary of the Tweed, *Green'law*; northward, *Dunse*; on the Tweed, *Cold'steam*; on the coast, *Eyemouth'*; on the Leader, *Lau'der*, and *Earl'ston*.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—On the Jed, *Jed'burgh*; on the Teviot, *Haw'ick*; on the Tweed, *Kel'so*, and *Mel'rose*.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—On the Ettrick, *Sel'kirk*; on the Gala, *Galashiels'*.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.—On the Tweed, *Pee'bles*, and *Inverleith'en*.

LANARKSHIRE.—On the Clyde, *Lan'ark*; farther down the river, *Ham'ilton*; still farther down, *Glas'gow*, celebrated for its manufactures, trade, and university; eastward, *Air'drie*, in the neighbourhood of large iron-works.

RENFREWSHIRE.—On the Cart, *Ren'frew*; southward, *Pais'ley*, with extensive manufactures; on the Clyde, *Port-Glas'gow*; near the mouth of the river, *Green'ock*, a large seaport.

AYRSHIRE.—On the coast, *Ayr*; northward, *Ir'vine*; eastward, *Kilmar'nock*, a manufacturing town; northward, *Stew'arton*; westward, on the coast, *Salt'coats*, *Ardros'san*, and *Largs*; in the south-east of the county, *Cum'nock*; near the coast, *Maybole'*; south-west, *Gir'van*.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—On the Nith, *Dumfries'*; north-east, *Lochma'ben*; north-west, *Sang'uhar*; near the source of the Annan, *Mof'fat*, noted for its mineral waters; near the mouth of the river, *An'nan*; on the Esk, *Lang'holm*.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—Near the mouth of the Dee, *Kirkcud'bright*; northward, *Castle Doug'las*; on the Ken, *New Gal'loway*.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.—On Wigtown Bay, *Wig'town*; southward, *Whit'horn*; at the head of Luce Bay, *Glenlucé'*; on the Cree, *New'ton-Stew'art*; at the head of Loch Ryan, *Stranraer'*; on the west coast, *Port-pa'r'rick*, only twenty-one miles distant from Donaghadee in Ireland.

Scotland extends from 54° 38' to 58° 40' N. lat.; and from 1° 46' to 6° 5' W. long. Length from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, 276 miles; breadth from Buchan Ness to the most westerly point in Ross-shire, 150 miles. Extent, including the islands, 30,685 square miles. Population, in 1871, 3,358,613.

The climate of Scotland is colder than that of England. The country is in general mountainous, especially in the north and west; but there are some level districts of considerable size and fertility, where agriculture is in a very advanced state. Immense numbers of cattle and sheep are reared; they are of small size, and much valued for the delicacy of their flesh. Scotland abounds in minerals, especially iron, lead, and coal; gold has been found in Sutherlandshire and elsewhere. The commerce of the country is very extensive; the chief manufactures are cottons, linens, woollens, and iron. Education is very generally diffused among all classes of the people, one school, at least, being established by law in every parish. The Scots are distinguished for habits of industry, steadiness, and prudence. Since the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, in 1603, England and Scotland have been ruled by one sovereign; and their parliaments were also united in 1707, during the reign of Queen Anne. The established religion is Presbyterianism; and this form of church-government is also professed by the great majority of the dissenters.

IRELAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, West, and South, the Atlantic Ocean; East, St George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

IRELAND is divided into four PROVINCES:—**UL'STER**; **LEIN'STER**; **MUN'STER**; **CON'NAUGHT**; which are subdivided into thirty-two COUNTIES, namely,—In *Ulster*, Don'egal; Lon'donderry; An'trim; Tyrone'; Down; Armagh'; Mon'aghan; Ferman'agh; Cav'an. In *Leinster*, Long'ford; West'meath; Meath; Louth; Dub'lin; Kildare'; King's County; Queen's County; Wick'low; Wex'ford; Car'low; Kilken'ny. In *Munster*, Tippera'ry; Wa'terford; Cork; Ker'ry; Lim'-

erick; Clare. In *Connaught*, Gal'way; Roscom'mon; Mayo; Sli'go; Lei'trim.

ISLANDS.—North from Antrim, *Rath'lin*; west from Donegal, the *North Isles of Ar'ran*; west from Mayo, *Ach'il*; at the mouth of Clew Bay, *Clare Island*; at the mouth of Galway Bay, the *South Isles of Arran*; west from Kerry, *Valen'tia*.

CAPIES.—*Mal'in Head*, in Donegal; *Fair Head*, in Antrim; *Howth Head*, in Dublin; *Wick'low Head*, in Wicklow; *Carn'sore Point*, in Wexford; *Cape Clear*, in a small island to the south-west of Cork; *Miz'zen Head*, in Cork; *Loop Head*, in Clare; *Slyne Head*, in Galway; *Ach'il Head*, in the west of Achil Island; *Ur'ris Head*, in Mayo.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Mourne Mountains*, in the south of Down; the *Wick'low Mountains*, in the county of Wicklow; the *Slieve-Bloom Mountains*, in King's and Queen's Counties; *Mount Neph'in*, near Lake Conn, and *Croagh Pat'rick*, south of Clew Bay, in Mayo; *Macgil'licuddy Reeks*, and *Man'gerton*, in Kerry.

BAYS, ETC.—*Lough Swil'ly*, in the north of the county of Donegal; *Lough Foyle*, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry; *Belfast Lough*, between the counties of Antrim and Down; *Strang'ford Bay*, and *Dundrum' Bay*, in the county of Down; *Car'lingford Bay*, between the counties of Down and Louth; *Dundalk' Bay*, in the east of the county of Louth; *Dub'lin Bay*, in the east of the county of Dublin; *Wex'ford Haven*, in the south-east of the county of Wexford; *Wa'terford Harbour*, between the counties of Wexford and Waterford; *Yough'al Harbour*, between the counties of Waterford and Cork; *Cork Harbour*, and *Ban'try Bay*, in the county of Cork; *Kenmare' River*, *Din'gle Bay*, and *Trale'e'*

Bay, in the county of Kerry; *Gal'way Bay*, between the counties of Clare and Galway; *Clew Bay*, *Black'sod Bay*, and *Killa'la Bay*, in the county of Mayo; *Sligo Bay*, in the north of the county of Sligo; *Don'egal Bay*, in the south of the county of Donegal.

LAKES.—*Lough Ne'agh*, between the counties of Antrim and Tyrone; *Lough Erne*, in the county of Fermanagh; *Lough Allen*, *Lough Ree*, and *Lough Derg*, on the line of the Shannon; *Lough Conn*, in the county of Mayo; *Lough Mask*, between the counties of Mayo and Galway; *Lough Cor'rib*, in the county of Galway; *Lakes of Killar'ney*, in the county of Kerry.

RIVERS.—The *Foyle*, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry, falls into Lough Foyle; the *Bann* flows through Lough Neagh, and separates the counties of Londonderry and Antrim; the *Lagan* falls into Belfast Lough; the *Boyne* flows through the county of Meath into Drogheda Bay; the *Lif'fey* flows through the county and city of Dublin into Dublin Bay; the *Sla'ney* flows into Wexford Haven; the *Bar'row*, with its tributary the *Nore*, falls into Waterford Harbour; the *Suir* falls into Waterford Harbour; the *Black'water* falls into Youghal Harbour; the *Lee* falls into Cork Harbour; the *Ban'don* falls into Kinsale Harbour; the *Shan'non* flows through Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, separates the counties of Clare and Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

Towns in Ireland.

Province of Ulster.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—On the Foyle, *Lif'ford*; on Donegal Bay, *Don'egal*; southward, at the mouth of the Erne, *Ballyshan'non*.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.—On the Foyle, *Lon'donderry*, famous for its unsuccessful siege by the forces of James II. in 1688–9; on the Bann, *Coleraine'*.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.—At the head of Belfast Lough, *Belfast'*, the chief seat of the linen manufacture, with a college and other literary and scientific institutions; on Belfast Lough, *Carrickfer'gus*; on Lough Neagh, *An'trim*; southward, on the Lagan, *Lis'burn*.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.—On the Mourne, *Omagh'*; northward, on the Foyle, *Strabane'*; in the south-east of the county, *Dungan'non*.

COUNTY OF DOWN.—Near Strangford Bay, *Downpatrick*; in the south-west of the county, *New'ry*; on the east coast, *Donaghadee'*, twenty-one miles from Portpatrick in Scotland; westward, *Newtownards'*.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—Near the middle of the county, *Armagh'*; north-east, *Lur'gan*; on the Bann, *Portadown'*.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—In the centre of the county, *Mon'aghan*.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.—On Lough Erne, *Enniskillen*.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.—In the middle of the county, *Cavan*; north-east, *Coote'hill*.

Province of Leinster.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—On the Camlin, *Long'ford*; eastward, *Edgeworthstown*; north-east, *Granard'*.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—In the middle of the county, *Mullingar'*; on the Shannon, *Athlone'*.

COUNTY OF MEATH.—On the Boyne, *Trim*; farther down the river, *Nav'an*; on the Blackwater, *Kells*.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.—On Dundalk Bay, *Dundalk'*; at the mouth of the Boyne, *Drogh'eda*, near which was fought the battle of the Boyne between William III. and James II., in 1690; on the Dee, *Ardee'*.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—On the Liffey, DUB'LIN, celebrated for its public buildings and university; on Dublin Bay, *Kings' town*.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.—On the Barrow, *Athy'*; north-east, on the Grand Canal, *Naas'*; in the centre of the county, *Kildare'*, remarkable for its curragh, a large plain of upwards of 5000 acres; west from Dublin, *Maynooth'*, with a college for the education of the Roman-catholic clergy.

KING'S COUNTY.—On the Grand Canal, *Tullamore'*; eastward, *Phil'pstown*; south-west, *Birr* or *Par'sons-town*.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—In the middle of the county, *Ma'ryborough*; northward, on the Barrow, *Portar'lington*.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.—On the coast, *Wick'low*; southward, near the mouth of the Avoca, *Ark'low*.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.—At the mouth of the Slaney, *Wex'ford*; northward, *Enniscor'thy*; on the Barrow, *New Ross*.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.—On the Barrow, *Car'low*.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—On the Nore, *Kilken'ny*, with fine marble quarries in the neighbourhood; south-west, *Cal'lan*.

Province of Munster.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—On the Suir, *Clonmel'*; eastward, *Car'rick-on-Suir*; north-west, *Ca'hir*; northward, *Cash'el*; westward, *Tippera'ry*; in the north-west, *Ne'nagh*.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—At the mouth of the Suir, *Waterford*, a large seaport; westward, on the coast, *Dungarvan*; on the Blackwater, *Lis'more*.

COUNTY OF CORK.—Near the mouth of the Lee, *Cork*, an important city, with a college; on an island in Cork Harbour, *Queens'town*; at the mouth of the Blackwater, *Yough'al*; at the mouth of the Bandon, *Kinsale*'; north-west, *Ban'don*; on the Blackwater, *Mal'low*; farther down the river, *Fer'moy*.

COUNTY OF KERRY.—On Tralee Bay, *Tralee*'; on Dingle Bay, *Din'gle*; in the middle of the county, *Killar'ney*.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—On the Shannon, *Lim'erick*, with a large export trade; south-west, *Rathkeale*'.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—In the middle of the county, *En'nis*; on the estuary of the Shannon, *Kilrush*'.

Province of Connaught.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—On Galway Bay, *Gal'way*, with a college; north-east, *Tu'am*; on the Grand Canal, *Ballinasloe*'; south-west, *Loughrea*'.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—West from Lough Ree, *Roscom'mon*; in the north of the county, *Boyle*.

COUNTY OF MAYO.—Inland, *Castlebar*'; on Clew Bay, *West'port*; at the mouth of the Moy, *Ball'ina*.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.—On Sligo Bay, *Sl'igo*.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.—On the Shannon, *Car'rick-on-Shannon*.

Ireland extends from 51° 26' to 55° 23' N. lat.; and from 5° 24' to 10° 30' W. long. Length, from the north of Donegal to the mouth of Cork Harbour, 248 miles; breadth, from Howth Head to Slyne Head, 170 miles. Extent, 31,754 square miles. Population, in 1871, 5,402,759.

The climate of Ireland is milder and more humid than

that of Great Britain. Although the country is generally level, and the soil remarkably fertile, agriculture is in a backward state. The principal minerals are iron, copper, lead, and marble; gold has also been found in small quantities in the county of Wicklow. The principal manufacture is linen. The country possesses great natural advantages for trade, which, however, is very limited compared with that of England. The Irish are a shrewd, lively people; yet, till lately, the education of the lower classes was greatly neglected. Ireland was annexed to the English Crown by Henry II. in 1172. The Irish Parliament was united to that of Great Britain in the year 1801. Four-fifths of the people are Roman-catholics; the remainder belong chiefly to the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches.

The Principal Railways in Great Britain and Ireland.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The inland communications of the United Kingdom, by roads, rivers, canals, and railways, are as excellent and complete as are to be found in any other country in the world. The construction of canals for the conveyance of heavy goods was carried on with great activity during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries, and resulted in a perfect network of these water-highways, as they have been called, being spread over the country, connecting the navigable rivers with one another, and extending in England alone to the aggregate length of 2400 miles. But in the reign of William the Fourth, railways worked by steam power began to supersede canals. The first was the line between Stockton and Darlington, which was opened in 1825, and was followed, five years later, by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Since that time, this speedy system of communication has been carried to such an immense extent that there are now upwards of 15,000 miles of railways completed in the United Kingdom. These convey every year no less than 305,000,000 passengers.

From London there diverge nine principal lines of railway, viz., the Great Northern; Great Eastern; South-Eastern; London, Chatham, and Dover; London, Brighton, and South Coast; London and South-Western; Great Western; London and North-Western; and Midland.

THE GREAT NORTHERN: London to York, by Barnet, Hitchin, Huntingdon, Peterborough, Grantham, Newark, Doncaster, and Knottingley. By branches, extensions, etc., the Great Northern communicates with Boston, Lincoln, Gainsborough, Doncaster, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Newcastle, Berwick, and other places of importance.

THE GREAT EASTERN has three chief sections. 1. *Cambridge Line:* London to Yarmouth, by Waltham, Cambridge, Ely, Thetford, and Norwich. 2. *Colchester Line:* London to Lowestoft and Yarmouth, by Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, and Norwich. 3. *East Suffolk Line:* Ipswich to Yarmouth, by Woodbridge, Wickham Market, Beccles, and St Olaves.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN has three chief sections. *Section I.:* London to Dover, by Croydon, Red Hill, Tunbridge, Ashford, and Folkestone. *Section II.:* London to Margate, by Red Hill, Ashford, Canterbury, and Ramsgate. *Section III., North Kent Line:* London to Maidstone, by Woolwich and Gravesend.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER: London to Dover, by Dulwich, Bromley, Rochester, Chatham, Faversham, and Canterbury.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST.—*Section I.:* London to Brighton, by Croydon, Redhill, Three Bridges, and Hayward's Heath. *Section II.:* Hastings to Portsmouth, by St Leonards, Lewes, Brighton, and Chichester.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN has four divisions. *Section I.:* London to Portland, by Wimbledon, Weybridge,

52 RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Woking, Basingstoke, Winchester, Southampton, Brockenhurst, Ringwood, Wimborne, Dorchester, and Weymouth. *Section II.*: London to Bideford, by Basingstoke, Andover, Salisbury, Exeter, Crediton, and Barnstaple. *Section III.*: London to Ryde, by Woking, Guildford, Petersfield, Havant, and Portsmouth. *Section IV.*: London to Reading, by Twickenham, Feltham, Staines, and Wokingham.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—*Main Division I.*: London to Bristol, by Slough, Maidenhead, Reading, Didcot, Swindon, Chippenham, and Bath. From Bristol, the main line extends to Penzance, by Bridgewater, Taunton, Exeter, Totnes, Plymouth, and Truro. *Main Division II.*: London to Portland, by Reading, Devizes, Trowbridge, Westbury, Witham, Yeovil, Maiden Newton, and Weymouth. *Main Division III.*: London to Liverpool, by Reading, Didcot, Oxford, Banbury, Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Wellington (from whence to Crewe and Manchester), Shrewsbury, Wrexham, and Chester. *North-West Section*: Oxford to Wolverhampton, by Yarn-ton, Worcester, Stourbridge, and Dudley. *South-West Section*: Oxford to Newport, by Worcester, Malvern, Hereford, and Abergavenny. *South Wales Section*: London to Milford Haven, by Reading, Swindon, Stroud, Gloucester, Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—*Section I.*: London to Carlisle, by Watford, Leighton Buzzard, Rugby, Tamworth, Lichfield, Stafford, Crewe, Warrington, Wigan, Preston, Lancaster, and Penrith. *Section II.*: Crewe to Holyhead, by Chester, Flint, Rhyl, Abergele, Conway, and Bangor. *Section III.*: Crewe to Pembroke, by Shrewsbury, Craven Arms (from whence by branch to Hereford, Abergavenny, and Newport), Llandilo, Carmarthen, and Tenby. *Section IV.*: Crewe to Leeds, by Stockport, Stalybridge, and Huddersfield. *Section V.*: Liverpool to

Leeds, by St Helens, Manchester, Ashton, and Huddersfield.

THE MIDLAND has two sections. *Section I.*: London to Morecambe Bay, by Bedford, Wellingborough, Kettering, Market Harborough, Leicester, Trent, Nottingham, Derby, Duffield, Chesterfield, Sheffield, Swinton, Leeds, Shipley, Wermington, and Lancaster. *Section II.*: Derby to Bristol, by Burton, Tamworth, Birmingham, Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Stonehouse, and Cooley.

THE NORTH-EASTERN has seven principal divisions. *Section I.*: Normanton to Berwick-upon-Tweed, by Milford, York, Thirsk, Northallerton, Darlington, Gateshead, Newcastle, Morpeth, Bilton, and Belford. *Section II.*: Leeds to West and East Hartlepool, by Harrogate, Ripon, Northallerton, Stockton, and Billingham. *Section III.*: Saltburn to Benfieldside, by Redcar, Middlesborough, Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Witton, and Crook. *Section IV.*: Darlington to Tebay, by Barnard Castle and Kirkby Stephen. *Section V.*: York to Scarborough, by Malton, Rillington, and Seamer. *Section VI.*: Leeds to Hornsea, by Selby, Staddlethorpe, Hull, and Withernsea. *Section VII.*: Newcastle to Carlisle, by Scotswood, Blaydon, Hexham, Haltwhistle, and Milton.

SCOTLAND.

THE NORTH BRITISH.—*Main Line*: Edinburgh to Carlisle and Sillioth, by Portobello, Dalkeith, Tynehead, Galashiels, Melrose, Hawick, Riccarton Junction (from whence by branch to Morpeth and Newcastle), Castle-town, and Longtown. *Section I.*: Edinburgh to Berwick, by Portobello, Musselburgh, and Dunbar. *Section II.*: Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Linlithgow and Falkirk. *Section III.*: Edinburgh to Perth and Dundee, by Burntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Markinch, Ladybank Junction (from whence by branch to Perth), Cupar, Tay-

port, and Broughty Ferry. *Section IV.*: Stirling to Dundee, by Alloa, Dunfermline, Thornton Junction, Cupar, Tayport, and Broughty Ferry.

THE CALEDONIAN.—*Main Line*: Glasgow to Carlisle, by Garnkirk, Gartcosh, Gartsherrie, Coatbridge, Holytown, Motherwell, Wishaw, Carstairs, Thankerton, Symington, Wamphray, Lockerbie, Ecclefechan, and Kirkpatrick. *Section I.*: Glasgow to Edinburgh, by Garnkirk, Gartsherrie, Coatbridge, Whifflet, Holytown, Shotts, West Calder, Mid-Calder, Currie, and Slateford. *Section II.*: Glasgow to Wemyss Bay, by Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock. *Section III.*: Glasgow to Aberdeen, by Gartcosh, Cumbernauld, Greenhill, Larbert, Stirling, Dunblane, Perth, Luncarty, Coupar-Angus, Forfar, Guthrie Junction, Marykirk, and Stonehaven.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—*Main Line*: Glasgow to Carlisle, by Paisley, Johnstone, Dalry, Kilmarnock, Hurlford, Mauchline, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Sanquhar, Thornhill, Dumfries, and Annan. *Ayrshire Section*: Glasgow to Girvan, by Paisley, Johnstone, Dalry, Irvine, Ayr, and Maybole.

THE GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND: Aberdeen to Lossiemouth, by Dyce, Kintore, Inverury, Huntly, Keith, and Elgin.

THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY: Perth to Golspie, by Luncarty, Pitlochrie, Blair-Atholl, Dalwhinnie, Grantown, Forbes, Nairn, Inverness, Beaulieu, Dingwall (with branch to Ströme Ferry for Skye), Alness, Tain, and Lairg.

IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD: Dublin to Wexford, by Bray, Wicklow, and Enniscorthy.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN: Dublin to Kinsale, by Naas, Kildare, Portarlington, Mallow, and Cork.

THE MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN: Dublin to Galway, by Maynooth, Mullingar, Athlone, and Ballinasloe.

THE DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION: Dublin to Belfast, by Balbriggan, Drogheda, Dundalk, Portadown, Lurgan, and Lisburn.

THE IRISH NORTH-WESTERN: Dundalk to Londonderry, by Clones, Newtown-Stewart, Enniskillen, Omagh, and Strabane.

THE BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES: Belfast to Londonderry, by Antrim, Ballymena, and Coleraine.

British Colonies and Foreign Possessions.

EUROPE.—Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo.

ASIA.—The greater part of Hindostan, Assam, Chittagong, Aracan, Pegu, the Tenasserim Provinces, Ceylon, Straits Settlements (Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, Singapore), Province Wellesley, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Aden.

AFRICA.—West Africa Settlements (Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, El Mina), St Helena, Ascension, Cape Colony, Natal, the Mauritius, and Seychelles Islands.

NORTH AMERICA.—The Dominion of Canada, embracing the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, Manitoba, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and the North-West Territory (formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company); Newfoundland; Prince Edward Island; Honduras.

WEST INDIES.—Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St Christopher, St Lucia, St Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Anguilla, Trinidad, the Bahamas, the Bermudas.

SOUTH AMERICA.—British Guiana, comprehending Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; the Falkland Islands.

AUSTRALASIA.—New South Wales, Queensland (formerly Moreton Bay), Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, the Auckland Islands.

FRANCE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Belgium and the English Channel; West, the Atlantic Ocean; South the Pyrenees and Mediterranean; East, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

France was formerly divided into 35 PROVINCES, namely,—1. French Flan'ders; 2. Artois; 3. Picardy; 4. Normandy; 5. Isle of France; 6. Champagne; 7. Lorraine; 8. Alsace (now, with part of Lorraine, belonging to Germany); 9. Bretagne; 10. Maine; 11. Anjou; 12. Touraine; 13. Orleanais; 14. Berri; 15. Niver'nais; 16. Bourbon'nais; 17. Burgundy; 18. Franche-Comté; 19. Poitou; 20. Aunis; 21. Saintonge; 22. Angoumois; 23. La Marche; 24. Limousin; 25. Auvergne; 26. Lyon'nais; 27. Guienne; 28. Gascony; 29. Bearn; 30. Comtat de Foix; 31. Roussillon; 32. Languedoc; 33. Dauphiny; 34. Comtat d'Avignon; 35. Provence.

At the Revolution of 1789, the country was divided into 86 DEPARTMENTS, which correspond to the Provinces as follows:—1. The North; 2. Pas-de Calais; 3. Somme; 4. Lower Seine, Eure, Calvados, Manche, Orne; 5. Aisne, Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine, Seine and Marne; 6. Ardennes, Marne, Aube, Upper Marne; 7. Meuse, Moselle,* Meurthe,* Vosges; 8. Lower Rhine,* Upper Rhine;* 9. Ille and Vilaine, Côtes du Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, Lower Loire; 10. Mayenne, Sarthe; 11. Maine and Loire; 12. Indre and Loire; 13. Eure and Loire, Loir-et, Loir and Cher; 14. Cher, Indre; 15. Nièvre; 16. Allier; 17. Yonne, Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, Ain; 18. Upper Saône, Doubs, Jura; 19. Vendée, Two Sèvres, Vienne; 20, 21, 22. Lower Charente, Charente; 23. Creuse; 24. Upper Vienne, Corrèze; 25. Puy de Dôme, Cantal; 26. Rhone, Loire; 27, 28. Dordogne, Gironde, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn and Garonne, Lot and Garonne, Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrenees; 29. Lower Pyrenees; 30. Ariège; 31. Eastern Pyrenees; 32. Ardèche,

* In terms of the Treaty of Peace between France and Prussia in 1871, parts of Moselle and Meurthe, and all Lower Rhine and Upper Rhine, except Belfort, have been ceded to Germany.

Upper Loire, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, Aude; 33. Isère, Drôme, Upper Alps; 34. Vaucluse; 35. Lower Alps, Var, Mouths of the Rhone. In 1860, Savoy and Nice were ceded by Sardinia to France. Savoy has been divided into two departments (Savoy and Upper Savoy); Nice, with part of Var, has been erected into the department of the Maritime Alps. The island of Corsica is also a department.

ISLANDS.—In the Mediterranean, *Cor'sica*; on the coast of Provence, *Hières'*; in the Bay of Biscay *Oléron*, *Ré*, *Noirmou'tier*, *Belle Isle'*; on the west of Bretagne, *Ushant'*.

CAVES.—In Normandy, *Cape Bar'fleur*, and *Cape la Hague*.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Pyrenees'*, extending from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay; the *Alps* (the highest of which is *Mount Blanc*) along the east of Dauphiny and Provence; the *Cevennes'*, in the north-east of Languedoc; *Cantal'*, and *Puy de Dôme*, in Auvergne; *Ju'ra Mountains*, between Franche-Comté and Switzerland; *Côte d'Or*, in Burgundy; the *Vosges*, between Lorraine and the ceded province of Alsace.

RIVERS.—The *Rhone*, from Switzerland, forms the south-eastern boundary of Burgundy, separates Lyonnais and Languedoc from Dauphiny and Provence, and falls into the Gulf of Lions; the *Saône*, from Franche-Comté and Burgundy, joins the Rhone at Lyons; the *Garonne'*, from the Pyrenees, flows through Gascony and Guienne into the Bay of Biscay; the *Loire*, from the Cevennes, flows through Lyonnais, Burgundy, Nivernais, Orléanais, Touraine, Anjou, and Bretagne, into the Bay of Biscay; the *Seine*, from Burgundy, flows through Champagne, the Isle of France, and Normandy, into the English Channel; the *Escaut'* or *Scheldt*, from French Flanders, and the *Meuse*, from Lorraine, flow northwards through Belgium; the

Moselle flows northwards through Lorraine, and joins the Rhine at Coblenz in Germany.

TOWNS.—On the Seine, *PARIS*, the largest city in Europe, except London, capitulated to the Germans, 28th January 1871, having been invested for 132 days; farther down the river, *Rouen*, with a cathedral founded by William the Conqueror; north-east on the Somme, *Amiens*; northward, *Lille*, with extensive manufactures; on the coast, *Calais*, 22 miles from Dover, taken by the English under Edward III., in 1347, and possessed by them till 1558; between Capes Barfleur and La Hogue, *Cherbourg*, a strongly fortified naval station; on the west coast of Bretagne, *Brest*, the principal station of the French navy on the Atlantic; near the mouth of the Loire, *Nantes*, a commercial city, where in 1598 Henry IV. published an edict in favour of the Protestants, which was revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685; farther up the river, *Tours*, where Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in 732; still farther up, *Orleans*, memorable for its siege by the English, which was raised by Joan of Arc in 1428; on the Garonne, *Bordeaux*, where the National Assembly of Deputies first met after the revolution of 1870, noted for its trade, especially in wine and brandy; farther up the river, *Toulouse*; near the mouth of the Adour, *Bayonne*; near the Gulf of Lions, *Montpellier*, noted for the salubrity of its climate; north-east, *Nîmes*; on the coast of Provence, *Marseilles*, a large commercial city, founded by the Phœceans 539 years B.C.; eastward, *Toulon*, the chief naval station on the Mediterranean; at the junction of the Rhone and the Saône, *Lyons*, the second city in France, celebrated for its silk manufactures; at the mouth of the Palion, *Nice*, frequented for its mild climate; in the island of Corsica, *Ajaccio*, the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1769.

France extends from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat.; and from 4° 46' W. to 7° 36' E. long. Length, from Dunkirk to the Pyrenees, 600 miles; breadth, from the west of Bretagne to the German boundary, 510 miles. Extent, about 206,000 square miles. Population, about 36,429,000.

The climate of France is pleasant and healthy, especially in the south. The soil is generally fertile. The principal productions are grain and wine. Besides the usual domestic animals, wolves, bears, and wild boars still exist. Iron, lead, coal, and other minerals, are found in more or less abundance.

The chief manufactures are silks, woollens, cottons, and lace. The trade is considerable, but greatly inferior to that of Britain. France has long been distinguished for literature and science, although the education of the lower orders was, till recently, almost entirely neglected. The French are a brave, polished, and lively people. The form of government is republican. The established religion is Roman-catholic; but Protestants and Jews receive support from the state, and are eligible to public offices.

SPAIN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; West, the Atlantic and Portugal; South, the Atlantic, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean; East, the Mediterranean.

PROVINCES.—Spain was formerly divided into seventeen provinces:—viz., Gali'cia; Astu'rias; Bis'cay; Guipuz'coa; Al'ava; Navarre'; Ar'agon; Catalo'nia; Valen'cia; Mur'cia; Gran'ada; Andalu'sia; Estrema-du'ra; Le'on; Old Castile'; La Mancha; New Castile'. The country is now subdivided into forty-nine provinces.

ISLANDS.—In the Mediterranean, *Major'ca*, *Minor'ca*, *Iv'iça*, and *Formente'ra*; in the Atlantic, the *Can'a'ries*, the principal of which are *Teneriffe'*, *Grand Cana'ry*, and *Pal'ma*.

CAPES.—*Cape Or'tegal*, and *Cape Finisterre'*, in

Galicia; in Andalusia, *Cape Trafalgar*, off which Lord Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleets in 1805, and *Euro'pa Point*; *Cape de Ga'ta*, in Granada; *Cape Pa'los*, in Murcia; *Cape St Mar'tin*, in Valencia; *Cape Creus*, in Catalonia.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Santilla'nos* or *Mountains of As-tu'rias*, extending from the Pyrenees westward to the Atlantic; the *Mountains of Castile'*, extending from Navarre south-west towards Portugal; the *Sier'ra de Tole'do*, in New Castile; the *Sier'ra More'na*, between New Castile and Andalusia; the *Sier'ra Neva'da*, in Granada; *Montserrat'*, in Catalonia.

RIVERS.—The *E'bro* flows through Aragon and Catalonia into the Mediterranean; the *Dou'ro* flows between the Santillanos and the Mountains of Castile; the *Ta'gus*, between the Mountains of Castile and the Sierra de Toledo; the *Guadia'na*, between the Sierra de Toledo and the Sierra Morena; the *Guadalquivir*, between the Sierra Morena and the Sierra Nevada.

TOWNS.—On the Manzanares, MADRID', 2200 feet above the level of the sea; southward, on the Tagus, *Tole'do*; north-west, on the Tormes, *Salaman'ca*, the seat of a celebrated university, and the scene of a victory gained by the Duke of Wellington over the French in 1812; on the north-west coast of Galicia, *Corun'na* and *Ferrol'*; in Old Castile, *Bur'gos*; near the coast of Biscay, *Bil'boa*; eastward, *St Sebastian*; in Navarre, *Pampelu'na*; on the Ebro, *Saragos'sa*, remarkable for its heroic resistance against the French in 1808–9; on the coast of Catalonia, *Barcelo'na*, the second city, and the largest seaport in Spain; at the mouth of the Guadalaviar, *Vaien'cia*; southward, on the coast, *Al'icant*; on the coast of Murcia, *Cartha-g'e'na*; on the Genil, *Gran'ada*, the residence of the ancient Moorish kings, whose palace, called the Al-

hambra, is still preserved here; south-west, on the coast, *Mal'aga*; on the strait, *Gibral'tar*, possessed by the British since 1704, and memorable for its siege from 1779 till 1782; on the Isle of Leon, *Cad'iz*, the second seaport in the kingdom; on the Guadalquivir, *Sev'ille*; farther up the river, *Cordo'va*; on the Guadiana, near the frontiers of Portugal, *Bad'ajos*, a strong town.

Spain extends from 36° 0' to 43° 47' N. lat.; and from 9° 20' W. to 3° 20' E. long. Length, from Cape Creus to the west of Galicia, 650 miles; breadth, from the Bay of Biscay to the Strait of Gibraltar, 520 miles. Extent, 182,758 square miles. Population, 16,302,625.

Spain is a mountainous country, and the climate is consequently various. The soil is fertile, but ill cultivated; it produces (besides the usual kinds of grain) maize, rice, olives, figs, vines, oranges, and lemons. Sherry wine takes its name from Xeres, a town in Andalusia. Spain is remarkable for its excellent breeds of horses and sheep. In ancient times, it was celebrated for its gold and silver mines; copper, lead, and tin, are found in considerable abundance. Its manufactures and commerce are very limited. Literature, science, and the arts, are in a low state. The Spanish people are temperate in their habits, and grave and stately in their manners, but proud and indolent. The government is a limited monarchy. The established religion is Roman-catholic.

PORTUGAL.

BOUNDARIES.—North and East, Spain; West and South, the Atlantic Ocean.

PROVINCES.—Entre Dou'ro e Min'ho; Tras-os-Mon'tes; Be'i'ra; Estremadu'ra; Alemte'jo; Algarve'.

ISLANDS.—Westward, in the Atlantic, the *Azores'*, the principal of which are *St Mi'chael*, *Tercei'ra*, *Pi'co*, and *Fay'al*; on the coast of Africa, the *Madei'ra Islands*, and the *Cape Verde Islands*.

CAPES.—The *Rock of Lisbon*, and *Cape Es'pichel*,

in Estremadura; in the south-west of Algarve, *Cape St Vincent*, memorable for the defeat of the Spanish fleet by Sir John Jervis, in 1797.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Sierra d'Estrel'la*, in Beira and Estremadura.

RIVERS.—The *Min'ho* separates Entre Douro e Minho from Spain; the *Dou'ro* separates Entre Douro e Minho and Tras-os-Montes from Beira; the *Monde'go* flows through Beira; the *Ta'gus* flows through Estremadura; the *Guadia'na* flows through the east of Alemtejo, and separates Algarve from Andalusia.

TOWNS.—On the Tagus, LIS'BON, which was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755; at the mouth of the Douro, *Opor'to*, the second city in the kingdom; northward, *Bra'ga*; on the Mondego, *Coim'bra*, famous for its university; south-east, *El'vas*, a strong frontier town; south-west, *Ev'ora*; in the south, *Fa'ro*, a seaport.

Portugal extends from 36° 56' to 42° 10' N. lat.; and from 6° 14' to 9° 30' W. long. Length, from north to south, 350 miles; greatest breadth, 140 miles. Extent, 34,500 square miles. Population, 3,987,861.

The climate of Portugal is very healthy; but the soil is inferior to that of Spain, and agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are in a backward state. The principal export is port wine, which takes its name from Oporto. Education is neglected; for although the law makes it compulsory on parents to send their children to school, it is seldom enforced. The government is a limited monarchy. The established religion is Roman-catholic.

BELGIUM.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Holland; West, the German Ocean; South, France; East, Rhenish Prussia.

PROVINCES.—West Flan'ders; East Flan'ders; Ant'-

werp; South Brabant'; Hainault'; Namur'; Liege'; Part of Lim'burg; Part of Lux'emburg.

RIVERS.—The *Scheldt* flows through Hainault and East Flanders into the German Ocean; the *Maas* or *Meuse* flows through Namur and Liege.

TOWNS.—On the Senne, BRUS'ELS, noted for the manufacture of lace and carpets; on the Scheldt, *Ant'werp*, a commercial city, the birthplace of Rubens the painter; on the Dyle, *Malines'* or *Mech'lin*, famous for its lace and linen; at the junction of the Scheldt and the Lys, *Ghent*, a large manufacturing city; westward, near the coast, *Bruges*; on the coast, *Ostend'*, from which packets sail to England; on the Scheldt, *Tour'nay*; eastward, on the Haine, *Mons*; at the junction of the Meuse and the Sambre, *Namur'*; on the Meuse, *Liege'*, noted for its manufactures of ironwork and clockwork.

Belgium extends from 49° 30' to 51° 30' N. lat.; and from 2° 30' to 6° 5' E. long. Length, from east to west, 145 miles; breadth, from north to south, 125 miles. Extent, 11,400 square miles. Population, 4,897,794.

Belgium is a fertile country, in the highest state of cultivation. It has been long distinguished for its manufactures, particularly of lace, cambric, and lawn. Its commerce was very extensive during the middle ages, but afterwards suffered a great declension; from which, however, it has now in some degree recovered. The Flemings were at one time famous for painting and polite literature. In character and manners they exhibit a mixture of the industry of the Dutch with the liveliness of the French. The prevailing religion is Roman-catholic. A limited monarchy was established under Leopold I. in 1830.

HOLLAND OR THE NETHERLANDS.

BOUNDARIES.—North and West, the German Ocean; South, Belgium; East, Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, and Hanover.

PROVINCES.—Zea'land; North Brabant; North Holland; South Holland; U'trecht; Guel'derland; Overys'sel; Fries'land; Gron'ingen; Drenthe; Part of Lim'burg; Part of Lux'emburg.

ISLANDS.—Forming the province of Zealand, *Walcheren*, *South Beve'land*, *North Beve'land*, *Schouw'en*, *Tho'len*, etc.; at the entrance of the Zuider Zee, *Tex'el*, *Vlie'land*, *Schel'ling*, *Ame'land*, etc.

SEAS, ETC.—In the north-west, penetrating to near the centre of the kingdom, the *Zu'ider Zee*; in the north of Groningen, the *Lau'wer Zee*, and *Dol'lart Bay*.

RIVERS.—The *Maas* or *Meuse* flows through Limburg, North Brabant, and the south of Holland Proper, into the German Ocean; the *Rhine* passes the south of Guelderland, and flows through Utrecht and Holland Proper into the German Ocean; the *Waal*, a branch of the Rhine, and the *Leck*, another branch, join the Maas; the *Ys'sel*, a third branch, flows into the Zuider Zee.

TOWNS.—On the Y, AM'STERDAM, distinguished for its commerce and riches; on the Maas, *Rot'terdam*, a commercial city; on the Waal, *Dort*, famous for its Synod, held in 1618–19; north-west, near the coast, the *Hague*, the seat of the court; north-east, on the Old Rhine, *Ley'den*, famous for its university; northward, *Haar'lem*, where the art of printing is supposed by some to have been invented by Lawrence Koster in 1440; on the Rhine, *U'trecht*, memorable for its treaties,—the one, in 1579, combining the seven United Provinces against the Spaniards, and the other, in 1713, terminating the wars of the Spanish succession; on the Yssel, *Zut'phen*, at the siege of which Sir Philip Sidney was killed in 1586; in the north, *Gron'ingen*, the seat of a university.

Holland, or the Kingdom of the Netherlands, exclusive of Limburg and Luxemburg, extends from 51° 12' to 53° 28' N. lat.; and from 3° 20' to 7° 12' E. long. Length, from north to south, 156 miles; breadth, from east to west, 116 miles. Extent, exclusive of Luxemburg, 12,637 square miles. Pop. 3,628,468.

The climate of Holland is moist, with much cold and frost in winter. The country is low and flat, a great part of it being below the level of the sea, and preserved from inundation by dikes. The chief productions are wheat, madder, flax, butter, and cheese. Horticulture has been brought to great perfection. The commerce and fisheries of this country were formerly the most extensive in the world; but they were almost destroyed by the wars of the French Revolution, from which they are gradually recovering. Inland communication is chiefly carried on by canals, which traverse the kingdom in every direction. The Dutch are well educated, and remarkable for their industry, economy, and cleanliness. In 1579, when the people freed themselves from the tyranny of Spain, they erected a republic; but the government has been a limited monarchy since 1815. The established religion is Calvinism.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

POLITICAL BOUNDARIES.—North, the German Ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; East, Poland and Galicia; South, Switzerland and Austria; West, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

1. PRUSSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Baltic and Denmark; West, Holland and Belgium; South, Bavaria and Austria; East, Poland and Russia.

PROVINCES.—East and West Prussia; Posen; Pomerania; Prussian Silesia; Brandenburg; Prussian Saxony; Westphalia; Rhenish Prussia, with Hohenzollern, the Rhine Territory, and the countries annexed in 1866, viz., Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Lauenburg, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and the City of Frankfurt.

ISLANDS.—*Ru'gen*, *Al'sen*, *Use'dom*, *Wol'lin*, and *Fem'ern*, in the Baltic.

GULFS.—The *Gross Haff*, at the mouth of the Oder; the *Frische Haff*, at the mouth of the Vistula; the *Cu'rische Haff*, at the mouth of the Memel.

RIVERS.—The *Mem'el* or *Nie'men*, the *Pre'gel*, the *Vis'tula*, and the *O'der*, fall into the Baltic; the *Moselle'*, from France, falls into the Rhine; the *Elbe*, the *Ems*, the *Rhine*, and the *Ey'der*, which separates Sleswig from Holstein, fall into the German Ocean.

TOWNS.—On the Spree, *BERLIN'*; on the Pregel, *Kon'igsberg*; at the mouth of the Curische Haff, *Mem'el*, noted for its trade in timber; at the mouth of the Vistula, *Dant'zic*, the great seat of the corn trade; on the Warta, *Po'sen*; on the Oder, *Bres'lau*; farther down, *Frank'fort*; near the mouth of the river, *Stet'tin*; opposite the Isle of Rugen, *Stral'sund*, a seaport; on the Elbe, *Mag'deburg*, a strong fortress; southward, on the Saale, *Hal'le*, the seat of a university; on the Gera, *Er'furt*; on the Moselle, *Treves*; on the Rhine, *Coblentz'*, *Cologne'*, with a fine cathedral, and *Dus'seldorf*; eastward, *Elb'ersfeld*, with extensive manufactures; westward, on the frontier of the Netherlands, *Aix-la-Chapelle'*, celebrated for its baths and its treaties, and as having been the favourite residence of Charlemagne and his successors; northward, *Wies'baden*, noted for its baths and mineral waters; on a tributary of the Ems, *Mun'ster*; at the mouth of the Ems, *Em'den*; on the Leine, *Han'over*, *Got'tingen*; on the Maine, *Frank'fort*, formerly a free city; on the Fulda, *Cas'sel*; at the west end of the Schlei, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, *Sles'wig*; on the Baltic, *Flens'borg*; in Holstein, at the mouth of the canal, *Kiel*; on the Elbe, *Gluck'stadt*, *Al'tona*, and *Lau'enburg*.

Prussia extends from $49^{\circ} 8'$ to $55^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat.; and from 6° to $22^{\circ} 50'$ E. long. Its greatest length, from east to west, is about 720 miles; its breadth, from north to south, about 470 miles. Extent, 136,238 square miles. Population, 24,043,902.

The climate of Prussia is cold, and the soil poor, except in Silesia and the Rhenish Province. Silesia and Westphalia have been long noted for their linens; and great advancement has also been made in the manufacture of woollen and cotton cloths and hardware. Amber is found in East Prussia; but, with the exception of Hanover, the country generally is not rich in minerals. Its commerce is considerable, the chief exports being timber, linen, wool, and corn. Prussia is distinguished for the universal diffusion of education among the people, schools being established in every village, to which parents are obliged by law to send their children. The government is a limited monarchy. The king of Prussia is Emperor of the federated states of Germany. The established forms of religion are Lutheran and Calvinistic.

2. MINOR GERMAN STATES.

1. Grand Duchy of Ba'den; 2. Kingdom of Wurtemberg; 3. Kingdom of Bava'ria; 4. Kingdom of Sax'ony; 5. Saxe and other Principalities; 6. Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darm'stadt; 7. Duchy of Bruns'wick; 8. Grand Duchy of Ol'denburg; 9. Grand Duchy of Meck'lenburg; 10. Duchy of An'halt; 11. The Government District of Alsace, ceded by France in 1871.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Alps*, between Bavaria and the Tyrol; the *Black Forest*, in Baden and Wurtemberg; the *Vosges Mountains*, between France and Alsace; the *Erzgebirge*, between Saxony and Bohemia; the *Harz Mountains*, in Brunswick, Anhalt, Hanover, and Prussia.

RIVERS.—The *Rhine*, from Switzerland, forms the western boundary of Baden, and flows in a northerly direction towards Holland; the *Neck'ar* flows through Wurtemberg and Baden into the Rhine; the *Maine*

flows through Bavaria into the Rhine; the *We'ser* flows through Brunswick, etc., into the German Ocean; the *Elbe* flows through Saxony and Prussia into the German Ocean; the *Dan'ube* rises in Baden, and flows through Bavaria toward Austria.

TOWNS.—1. Near the Rhine, CARLSRU'HE; on the lake, *Con'stance*, famous for the Council which met there in 1414; at the junction of the Neckar and the Rhine, *Man'heim*; 2. Near the Neckar, STUTT'GARD; on the Danube, *Ulm*, a strong city; 3. On the Isar, MU'NICH; north-west, on the Lech, *Augs'burg*, where the Protestants presented their Confession to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530; northward, *Nu'remberg*; on the Danube, *Rat'isbon*; 4. On the Elbe, DRES'DEN, distinguished for its royal library, museum, and gallery of pictures, as well as for its beautiful chinaware; north-west, on the Pleiss, *Leip'sic*, famous for its university, its fairs, and the defeat of Napoleon I. by the Allies in 1813; south-west, on the Chemnitz, *Chem'nitz*, a town of rising importance, celebrated for its manufactures and dyeing works; 5. On the Ilm, WEI'MAR; eastward, on the Saale, *Je'na*, noted for its university, and the defeat of the Prussians by Napoleon I. in 1806; westward from Weimar, GO'THA; southward, *Co'burg*; 6. Near the Rhine, DARM'STADT; at the junction of the Rhine and the Maine, *Mentz* or *Mayence'*, a strongly fortified city, and the birthplace of Guttenberg, the inventor of the art of printing; 7. On the Ocker, BRUNS'WICK; 8. On the Hunte, OLDENBURG; 9. On a lake in the west, SCHWE'RIK; near the Baltic, *Ros'tock*; south-east, *Stre'litz*; 10. On the Mulde, near its junction with the Elbe, DES'SAU; 11. On the Ill, near its junction with the Rhine, *Stras'burg*, strongly fortified, surrendered to the Germans 27th September, 1870; at the confluence of the Mo-

selle and Seille, *Metz*, also strongly fortified, capitulated to the Germans, 27th October, 1870, when 3 marshals, 66 generals, 6000 officers, and 173,000 rank and file surrendered themselves prisoners.

FREE CITIES.—On the Elbe, *Ham'burg*, the greatest commercial city in Germany; on the Weser, *Bre'men*; on the Trave, about twelve miles from the Baltic, *Lu'beck*.

The Empire of Germany lies between lat. 46° 30' and 55° 30' N.; long. 6° and 22° 50' E.; and (including the territory ceded by France) extends to about 212,000 square miles. Population estimated at 40,100,000.

The climate is in general temperate and healthy; it varies greatly, however, in the different divisions. The country abounds in timber, and the vine and the various kinds of grain are extensively cultivated. The Merino breed of sheep is reared with great success in Saxony. The wild animals found in the forests and among the mountains embrace the bear, wolf, lynx, chamois, and boar. Germany is rich in minerals; mines of silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, etc., are wrought in the Harz and Erzgebirge Mountains. The Germans are an honest and brave people; and although specially distinguished for the cultivation of literature, science, and music, they have of late years made considerable progress in commerce and manufactures. The Germanic Empire, overthrown by Napoleon I. in 1806, was, as a result of the confederation of the several states to repel French invasion, re-constructed in 1870, when the King of Prussia was elected Emperor. The prevailing forms of religion throughout the Empire are Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Roman-catholic.

DENMARK.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Skager Rack; West, the German Ocean; South, Sleswig; East, the Cattagat, the Sound, and the Baltic.

PROVINCES.—Jutland and the Baltic Islands.

ISLANDS.—In the Cattegat and Baltic, *Zealand*, *Funen*, *Laa'land*, *Fal'ster*, *Mo'en*, *Lan'geland*, *Bornholm*, *An'holt*; in the Atlantic, *Ice'land*, and the *Fa'roe Islands*.

CAPE.—The *Skaw*, in the north of Jutland.

GULF.—The *Lym Fiord*, in Jutland, extending from the Cattegat to the German Ocean.

STRAITS.—The *Sound*, between Zealand and Sweden; the *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Funen; the *Little Belt*, between Funen and Sleswig.

TOWNS.—In the island of Zealand, COPENHA'GEN; northward, at the narrowest part of the Sound, *Elsinore*; in the island of Funen, *Odensee*; on the Lym Fiord, *Aal'borg*.

Denmark lies between 53° and 58° N. lat., and 8° and 13° E. long. Extent (exclusive of Iceland and the Faroe Islands), previous to the treaty of Vienna, in 1864, 21,856 square miles. Population, 2,780,000. In 1870, the extent was 14,664 square miles, and the population, 1,783,565.

The climate of Denmark is temperate and moist, closely resembling that of Scotland; in the south, and in the islands, the soil is fertile and well cultivated; but the north of Jutland is a large plain, with tracts of red sand almost destitute of vegetation. The principal crops are oats, barley, beans, pease, and potatoes. Although Denmark has few manufactures, its commerce is considerable. The fisheries on the coast furnish employment to a great part of the people, who are quiet, frugal, and industrious. The government is a limited monarchy. The established religion is Lutheran.

Iceland, which belongs to Denmark, is celebrated for the volcanic mountain Hecla, and for its hot springs, the most remarkable of which are the Geysers.

NORWAY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Arctic Ocean; West, the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans; South, the Skager Rack; East, Sweden and Russian Lapland.

PROVINCES.—Chris'tiansand; Ag'gerhuus; Ber'gen; Dron'theim; Nord'land, with Fin'mark or Norwegian Lap'land.

ISLANDS.—The *Lofö'den Isles*, on the west coast of Nordland; *Ma'geroe*.

CAVES.—The *North Cape*, in a small island on the coast of Finmark; the *Naze*, in the south of Christian-sand.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Lan'gefeld Mountains*, between Aggerhuus and Bergen; the *Dov'refeld Mountains*, in the north of Aggerhuus; the *Ko'len Mountains*, between Norway and Sweden.

BAYS.—*Christia'nia Bay*, in the south of Aggerhuus; *Dron'theim Bay*, in the west of Drontheim; *West Fiord*, between the mainland and the Lofoden Isles.

RIVERS.—The *Glom'men*, the *Dram'men*, and the *Lou'ven*, flow through Aggerhuus into the Skager Rack; the *Ta'na*, between Finmark and Russia, falls into the Northern Ocean.

TOWNS.—At the head of the bay, CHRISTIA'NIA; south-east, on the borders of Sweden, *Fred'erickshall*, at the siege of which Charles XII. was killed in 1718; on the south coast, *Chris'tiansand*; on an inlet, *Ber'gen*, with a considerable foreign trade; on the south side of the bay, *Dron'theim*, the ancient residence of the Norwegian kings.

Norway extends from 58° to 71° 10' N. lat.; and from 5° to

31° E. long. Length, from the Naze to the North Cape, 900 miles; greatest breadth, from east to west, 260 miles. Extent, 123,297 square miles. Population, 1,701,478.

Norway is full of mountains, lakes, and pine-forests. Not more than the hundredth part of the country is under cultivation. The numerous bays and creeks along the coast are frequented by birds and fish, which yield subsistence to a large portion of the inhabitants. Norway abounds in minerals, particularly silver, copper, and iron. The people are simple, hospitable, frank, and brave; but education is not universally diffused. The established religion is Lutheran. Norway was united to Sweden in 1814; it is, however, governed according to its own laws.

SWEDEN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Finmark; West, Norway and the Cattegat; South, the Baltic; East, the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Russia.

PROVINCES.—Goth'land; Sweden Proper; Norr'-land, including West Both'nia and Swedish Lap'land.

ISLANDS.—In the Baltic, *Goth'land* and *Oe'land*.

LAKES.—In the south, *Wen'er*, *Wet'ter*, and *Mæ'lar*.

RIVERS.—The *Go'tha*, from Lake Wener, flows into the Cattegat; the *Mota'la*, from Lake Wetter, flows into the Baltic; the *Dahl*, from the Norwegian Mountains, and the *Lu'lea* and the *Tor'nea*, fall into the Gulf of Bothnia.

TOWNS.—At the junction of Lake Mælar with the Baltic, STOCK'HOLM; northwards, *Up'sal*, with a celebrated university; on the Gulf of Bothnia, *Gef'le*; south from Stockholm, on an arm of the Baltic, *Norr'-köping*; southward, on the Baltic, *Cal'mar*; farther south, *CarlsCro'na*, the chief station of the Swedish navy; on the Sound, *Mal'mo*; at the mouth of the Gotha, *Got'tenburg*, the principal seat of trade.

Sweden extends from 55° 20' to 69° N. lat. ; and from 11° 10' to 24° 12' E. long. Length, from north to south, about 900 miles ; breadth, from east to west, 200 miles. Extent, 168,042 square miles. Population, 4,195,681.

The climate of Sweden is very cold in winter ; but in summer the heat is great, and vegetation so rapid that, in some places, the corn is sown and reaped within three months. Sweden resembles Norway in its appearance and productions. Agriculture and manufactures are not in an advanced state, the wealth of the country consisting chiefly in minerals and timber. Sweden is particularly famous for its copper and iron. Besides two universities, and many endowed classical seminaries, there are parish schools over all the country. The Swedes, like the Norwegians, are hardy, industrious, cheerful, and humane. The government is a limited monarchy, and the established religion Lutheran.

Lapland, the most valuable part of which belongs to Sweden, extends along the shore of the Arctic Ocean from the Atlantic to the White Sea. The climate is intensely cold in winter, and very hot in summer. The population has been estimated at 60,000. The Laplanders are diminutive in size, seldom exceeding four feet in height. In winter, they travel in sledges drawn along the frozen surface of the snow by rein-deer. This useful animal constitutes almost the entire wealth of the Laplander ; its milk and flesh affording him food, and its skin clothing.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE, INCLUDING POLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Arctic Ocean ; West, Sweden, the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, Prussia, and Austria ; South, Turkey, the Black Sea, and the Caucasus Mountains ; East, the Caspian Sea, the river Ural, and the Ural Mountains.

Russia in Europe is divided into sixty-four Governments and Territories.

ISLANDS.—In the Arctic Ocean, *Spitzber'gen*, *No'va Zem'bla*, *Wa'igatz* ; in the Baltic, *A'land*, *Da'go*, *Oe'sel*.

MOUNTAINS.—The *U'ral Mountains*, between Europe

and Asia; the *Val'dai Hills*, east and south from St Petersburg; the *Caucasus Mountains*, between the Black and Caspian Seas.

GULFS AND BAYS.—In the west, the *Gulfs of Bothnia*, *Finland*, and *Ri'ga*; in the south of the White Sea, *Archan'gel Bay*, and *One'ga Bay*.

LAKES.—East from the Gulf of Finland, *Lake Ladoga*; north-east, *Lake One'ga*; south from Lake Ladoga, *Lake Il'men*; westward, *Lake Peïpus*.

RIVERS.—The *Vol'ga* and the *U'ral* fall into the Caspian Sea; the *Don*, into the Sea of Azof; the *Dnie'per*, the *Bog*, and the *Dnies'ter*, fall into the Black Sea; the *Vis'tula*, and the *Mem'el* or *Nie'men*, fall into the Baltic; the *Southern Dwina* falls into the Gulf of Riga; the *Northern Dwina*, into the White Sea; the *Petcho'ra*, into the Arctic Ocean.

TOWNS.—On the Neva, ST PETERSBURG, founded by Peter the Great in 1703; westward, on a small island, *Cron'stadt*, the principal station of the Russian navy; near the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, *Revel*; at the mouth of the Southern Dwina, *Ri'ga*, a large seaport; on Lake Ilmen, *Nov'gorod*, once the chief city in Northern Russia, now in decay; on a branch of the Niemen, *Wil'na*; southward, on the Niemen, *Grod'no*, where Stanislaus abdicated the crown of Poland in 1795; on the Vistula, *War'saw*, the capital of the former kingdom of Poland; on the Northern Dwina, *Archan'gel*, a seaport; on the Moskwa, *Moscow*, formerly the capital, burnt during the French invasion in 1812, but since rebuilt; southward, *Tu'la*, noted for its iron-mines and manufactures; north-west, on the Oka, *Kalu'ga*; on the Volga, *Ka'zan*, the seat of considerable trade; southward, *Sar'atov*; near the mouth of the Volga, *Astracan'*; on the Black Sea,

Odes'sa, the principal seaport in the south of Russia; northward, on the Dnieper, *Ki'ev*, the ancient capital; near its mouth, *Kher'son*; in the Crimea, *Sevas'topol*, famous for its siege and capture by the British and French in 1854 and 1855.

Russia in Europe extends from $40^{\circ} 20'$ to 70° N. lat.; and from 18° to $60^{\circ} 45'$ E. long. Length, from the Arctic Ocean to the south of the Crimea, about 2000 miles; breadth, from the Baltic to the Ural Mountains, 1500 miles. Extent, 2,220,000 square miles. Population, 68,224,832.

Of this vast empire, Finland was acquired from Sweden in 1809; Bessarabia from Turkey in 1812. The countries to the west of the rivers Dwina and Dnieper formerly belonged to Poland. The modern kingdom of Poland now forms an integral part of Russia.

Russia, from its extent, has a great diversity of soil and climate. The larger part of the country is flat, abounding in plains or *steppes*, marshes, lakes, and forests. The principal productions are, timber, hemp, flax, iron, copper, gold, pitch, tar, wax, honey, and furs: the chief manufacture is coarse linen. The people generally are uncivilized. The government is despotic. The established religion is that of the Greek Church.

AUSTRIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Bavaria, Prussia, and Russia; West, Bavaria, Switzerland, and Italy; South, Italy, the Adriatic, and Turkey; East, Turkey and Russia.

DIVISIONS.—Archduchy of Aus'tria; Sty'ria; Tyrol'; Illy'ria, comprehending Carin'thia, Carnio'la, and Ist'ria; Bohe'mia; Mora'via; Sile'sia; Gali'cia; Hun-gary; Transylva'nia; Sclavo'nia; Croa'tia; Dalma'tia.

MOUNTAINS.—Between Hungary and Galicia, the *Carpa'thian Mountains*; in the north of Bohemia, the *Sudet'ic Mountains*, divided into the *Erz'gebirge* and *Rie'sengebirge*; in the south-west, the *Rha'tian* or *Tyrolese Alps*.

LAKES.—*Ba'ton Lake* or *Plat'ten-see* and *Neu-sied'ler-see*, in the west of Hungary.

RIVERS.—The *Dan'ube*; with its tributaries, the *Inn*, the *Drave*, and the *Save*, on the right bank; and the *Mora'va*, and the *Theiss*, on the left bank.

TOWNS.—On the Danube, *Vien'na*; farther down, *Pres'burg*; still farther down, *Bu'da*, and on the opposite bank, *Pesth*; northward, *Schem'nitz*, with rich mines of gold and silver; eastward, *To'kay*, celebrated for its wine; southward, on the east of the *Theiss*, *Debrec'zin*, with considerable manufactures; in Transylvania, at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, *Cron'stadt*; in Bohemia, on the Moldau, *Prague*, the native city of the reformers John Huss and Jerome of Prague; northward, *Top'litz*, noted for its baths; in Moravia, on the Schwartz, *Brunn*; northward, *Ol'mutz*; in Galicia, on the Peltew, *Lem'berg*; north-east, *Bro'dy*, chiefly inhabited by Jews; on the Vistula, *Cra'cow*; in Styria, on the Muhr, *Gratz*; in the Tyrol, on the Inn, *Innsbruck*, with a university; on the Adige, *Trent*, famous for the Roman-catholic Council which sat there from 1545 to 1563; on the Gulf of Venice, *Trieste'*, a large seaport; on the coast of Dalmatia, *Ragu'sa*.

The Austrian empire extends from 42° 10' to 51° N. lat.; and from 9° 35' to 26° 30' E. long. Length, from east to west, 740 miles; breadth, exclusive of Dalmatia, from north to south, 480 miles. Extent, 249,985 square miles. Population, 85,980,000.

The Austrian empire comprehends several countries differing as much in climate and soil as their inhabitants differ in language, manners, and character. Agriculture and commerce are not in an advanced state; and the manufactures are neither numerous nor extensive. But few parts of the world are so rich in minerals. Gold and silver mines are wrought at Kremnitz and Schemnitz in Hungary; while the surrounding districts abound in copper, antimony, coal, salt, and alum. Carinthia and Styria are famous for their iron; and the most productive quicksilver mines in Europe are at Idria in Carniola. The tract of Galicia, which lies along the foot of the Carpathian

Mountains, yields copper, iron, and lead. Wieliczka, near Cracow, is celebrated for its extensive mines of rock-salt. The Austrian government is nearly absolute. The established religion is Roman-catholic.

SWITZERLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Germany; West, France; South, France and Italy; East, Austria.

CANTONS.—Gene'va; Vaud; Neuchatel'; Fri'burg; Berne; Soleure'; Basle; Aargau'; Schaff'hausen; Zu'rich; Thurgau'; St Gall; Appen'zell; Gla'rus; Schweitz; Zug; Lucerne'; Unterwal'den; U'ri; Grisons'; Tess'in; Val'ais.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Alps*, among the loftiest of which are the *Great St Bernard*, *Mount Ro'sa*, *Mount Sim'plon*, *St Goth'ard*, *Jung'frau*.

LAKES.—The *Lake of Gene'va*, on the Rhone; northward, the *Lake of Neuchatel'*, on a tributary of the Aar; about the middle of the country, the *Lake of Lucerne'*, on the Reuss; northward, the *Lake of Zu'rich*, on the Limmat; north-east, between Switzerland and Germany, the *Lake of Con'stance*, on the Rhine.

RIVERS.—The *Rhone*; the *Rhine*; the *Aar*, and its tributaries the *Reuss* and the *Lim'mat*; the *Inn*; the *Tic'no*.

TOWNS.—At the western extremity of the lake, *Gene'va*, for many years the residence of the Reformer Calvin; on its northern shore, *Lausanne'*; on the Saane, *Fri'burg*; on the western shore of the lake, *Neuchatel'*; on the Aar, *BERNE*, the capital of the largest canton, and since 1848 the federal city or capital of Switzerland; on the Rhine, *Basle*; on the

Limmat, where it issues from the lake, *Zu'rich*; on the Reuss, at the head of the Lake of Lucerne, *Al'torf*, famous for the story of William Tell and the tyrant Gessler in 1307; at the opposite extremity of the lake, *Lucerne*; near the Lake of Constance, *St Gall*, with extensive manufactures.

Switzerland extends from $45^{\circ} 50'$ to $47^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and from 6° to $10^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Length, from Mount Jura to the Tyrol, 200 miles; breadth, from Como to the Rhine at Schaffhausen, 130 miles. Extent, 15,716 square miles. Population, 2,510,494.

Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe. The summits of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow, and in winter the frost is intense; but in the valleys the heat is great in summer. The soil is various, some places being entirely barren, and others extremely fertile. The Swiss rear great numbers of cattle. The principal wild animals found among the Alps are the ibex or rock-goat, the chamois, and the marmot. Switzerland does not abound in the useful minerals. The chief manufactures are linens, cottons, woollens, silks, and watches; of the last, about 250,000 are annually sent abroad for sale. The people of all ranks are well educated and intelligent, and remarkable for sobriety and simplicity of manners. The government is a federal republic, each canton being governed by its own laws, and bound to assist in protecting the others in case of need. In some of the cantons the Roman-catholic religion is established; in others, the Protestant; and in a few both forms of worship exist together; but of the whole population the majority are Protestants.

ITALY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Switzerland and Austria; West, France and the Mediterranean; South, the Mediterranean; East, the Adriatic Sea.

DIVISIONS.—1. The Kingdom of Italy, comprehending *Piedmont*, *Gen'oa*, the *Island of Sardin'ia*, *Lom'bardy*, *Ven'etia*, the *Duchies of Par'ma and Mod'ena*, the *Grand Duchy of Tus'cany*, the *Papal States*, or *States of the Church*, the *Kingdom of the Two Si'cilies*

(including *Náples* on the mainland, and the *Island of Sicily*); 2. The small Republic of San Marino.

ISLANDS.—South from Corsica, *Sardinia*; at the south-west extremity of Italy, *Sicily*; between Corsica and the coast of Tuscany, *Elba*, the residence of Napoleon I. for a short time after his abdication in 1814; north from Sicily, the *Lip'ari Islands*; south from it, *Malta*, and *Go'zo*.

CAPIES.—*Cape Spartiven'to*, in the south-west; *Cape Colon'ne*, on the west, and *Cape Leu'ca*, on the east of the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto.

MOUNTAINS.—Separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Austria, the *Alps*, the highest of which are the *Little St Bernard*, *Mount Cé'nis*, *Mount Vi'so*; the *Ap'ennines*, extending through the whole length of Italy to Cape Spartivento; *Mount Vesúvius*, near Naples, and *Mount Et'na*, in Sicily, both volcanic mountains.

GULFS.—On the west, the *Gulfs of Gen'oa*, *Ga'eta*, *Náples*, *Saler'no*, *Policas'tro*, *St Eufé'mia*; on the south, the *Gulfs of Squilla'ce*, and *Tar'anto*; on the east, the *Gulfs of Manfredo'nia*, *Ven'ice*, and *Triesté*.

STRAITS.—The *Strait of Bonifa'cio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; the *Strait of Mess'ina*, between Italy and Sicily; the *Strait of Otran'to*, between Italy and Turkey.

LAKES.—At the foot of the Alps, *Lakes Maggio're*, *Luga'no*, *Co'mo*, *Is'eo*, and *Gar'da*; in Perugia, the *Lake of Trasime'no* or *Peru'gia*; in Viterbo, the *Lake of Bolsé'na*; in the Abruzzi, *Lake Cela'no*.

RIVERS.—The *Po* and the *Ad'ige*, in the north, fall into the Gulf of Venice; the *Ar'no*, the *Ti'ber*, and the *Voltur'no*, fall into the Mediterranean.

TOWNS.—On the Arno, *Flor'ence* with a noble collection of paintings and statues; on the Po, *Turin'*; on the coast, *Ge'noa*, formerly the capital of a republic, and famous for its trade; in Sardinia, *Cagliá'ri*; between the Adda and the Ticino, *Mil'an*, with a splendid cathedral; southward, on the Ticino, *Pa'via*; eastward, on the Po, *Cremo'na*, famed for its violins; eastward, on the Mincio, *Man'tua*; north-east, on the Adige, *Veró'na*, with the remains of a fine amphitheatre; eastward, *Pad'ua*, with an ancient university; eastward, on a number of small islands in the Adriatic, *Ven'ice*, once the capital of the greatest commercial state in Europe; south from the Po, *Par'ma*; south-east from Parma, *Mod'ena*; near the mouth of the Arno, *Pi'sa*; northward, *Luc'ca*; southward, on the coast, *Leg'horn*, a large commercial city; on the Tiber, *ROME*, the capital, adorned with the Church of St Peter, the palace of the Vatican, and many remains of ancient grandeur; in the north, near the Reno, *Bologn'a*; on the coast, *Anco'na*; on a beautiful bay, *Na'ples*, the largest city in Italy; on the north coast of Sicily, *Paler'mo*; on the strait, *Mess'na*, with a fine harbour.

Italy (including Sicily) extends from 36° 40' to 46° 40' N. lat.; and from 6° 40' to 18° 30' E. long. Length, from Mount Blanc to Cape Leuca, 750 miles; breadth, from the borders of Savoy to the Adriatic, 370 miles; and from Leghorn to Rimini, 120 miles. Extent, 114,445 square miles. Population about 26,000,000.

The climate of Italy is genial and healthy, except when the *malaria*, a kind of noxious vapour, prevails during the hot months. The soil is very fertile, especially in the north; and the country presents every diversity of beautiful landscape. Various kinds of grain and fruit, cotton, silk, vines, and olives, are the principal productions. Naples is famous for its horses and sheep; and Lombardy and Parma for their dairy produce. Marble of uncommon beauty abounds in the northern parts of the country; but scarcely any other minerals.

are wrought. The manufactures are not extensive : wine, oil, fruits, and silk, are the chief exports. Italy was long the chief seat of the fine arts ; painting, music, sculpture, and architecture, having here been carried to great perfection. It is, moreover, one of the most interesting countries in the world, from its historical associations and its remains of ancient grandeur. The modern Italians are a polite, lively people, with fine natural taste ; but they are, at the same time, superstitious and revengeful. The established religion in all the states is Roman-catholic.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Russia and Austria ; West, Dalmatia and the Adriatic Sea ; South, Greece, the Archipelago, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmora ; East, the Strait of Constantinople, Russia, and the Black Sea.

PROVINCES.—Molda'via and Walla'chia, or the Danubian Principalities, now called Rouma'nia ; Bulga'ria ; Ser'via ; Bos'nia, including Herzegovi'na and part of Croa'tia ; Montene'gro ; Alba'nia ; Roume'lia ; Thes'saly.

ISLANDS.—*Can'dia*, in the Mediterranean ; *Lem'nos*, in the north of the Archipelago.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Ba'lkan* or *Hæ'mus*, between Bulgaria and Roumelia ; *Rhod'ope*, *A'thos*, *Olym'pus*, *Os'sa*, *Pe'lion*, and *Pin'dus*, in Roumelia.

GULFS.—In the south of Roumelia, the *Gulfs of Salon'i'ca*, *Cassan'dra*, *Mon'te San'to*, *Contes'sa*, and *Sa'ros* ; on the borders of Greece, the Gulfs of *Vo'lo* and *Ar'ta*.

RIVERS.—The *Dan'ube* separates Bulgaria from Wallachia, and falls into the Black Sea ; the *Marit'za*, and the *Var'dar*, flow through Roumelia into the Archipelago ; the *Salem'bria* falls into the Gulf of Salonica.

TOWNS.—On the strait, *CONSTANTINO'PLE*, founded by Constantine the Great in 330, and the seat of the Greek empire till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks under Mohammed II. ; north-west, on the *Maritza*, *Adriano'ple*, the second city in Turkey ; at the head of the gulf, *Saloni'ca*, a commercial city ; in the south-west of Bulgaria, *Sophi'a* ; eastward, *Shum'la*, a strong town ; on the Black Sea, *Var'na* ; on a tributary of the Danube, *Bu'charest* ; at the confluence of the Danube and the Pruth, *Gal'atz* ; at the confluence of the Danube and the Save, *Belgrade'* ; south-west, *Bos'na-Serai'* ; in the north of Albania, *Scu'tari* ; in the south of Albania, *Jani'na*.

Turkey in Europe extends from 39° to 48° N. lat. ; and from 16° to 29° 36' E. long. Length, from the Adriatic to Constantinople, 500 miles ; breadth, from the north of Greece to the Danube, 400 miles. Extent, 200,000 square miles. Population, 16,437,510.

Turkey possesses a delightful climate and a fertile soil ; advantages, however, which are not improved. The principal productions are corn, fruits, wine, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants. The horses of Thessaly, and the sheep of Wallachia with their spiral horns, have been long celebrated. Almost the only manufactures are carpets, silks, leather, and sword-blades. Literature and science are little cultivated by the Turks, the chief object of education being to be able to read the Koran. The people, while they are hospitable and brave, are also proud, bigoted, and implacable. The government is despotic ; the religion, Mohammedan.

GREECE.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Turkey ; West and South, the Mediterranean ; East, the Archipelago.

DIVISIONS.—Hellas and Eubœ'a ; More'a ; Insular Greece.

ISLANDS.—On the east of Hellas, *Neg'ropont* or *Eubœ'a* ; eastward, *Sky'ro* ; southward, the *Cyc'lades*,

the principal of which are *An'dro*, *Tý'no*, *Ze'a*, *Sý'ra*, *Mico'ni*, *Nax'ia*, *Pa'ros*, *Mý'lo*, *Santorin'*; on the east coast of the Morea, *Hy'dra*, *Spez'zia*; along the west coasts of Turkey and Greece, the *Io'nian Islands*, namely, *Corfú'*, *Pax'o*, *San'ta Mau'ra*, *Ith'aca*, *Cephalo'nia*, *Zan'te*, and *Ceri'go*.

CAPES.—In the south of the Morea, *Capes Matapan'*, and *Ma'lea* or *St An'gelo*; in the south of Hellas, *Cape Colon'na*.

MOUNTAINS.—In Northern Greece, *Parnas'sus*, and *Zago'ra* or *Hel'icon*; in the Morea, *Tay'getus* or the *Mountains of Mai'na*.

GULFS.—On the north of the Morea, the *Gulf of Lepad'to* or *Cor'inth*; in the south, the *Gulfs of Co'ron* and *Coloky'thia*; in the east, the *Gulfs of Nau'plia* and *Egi'na*.

RIVERS.—The *Aspropot'amo*, in the west of Hellas; in the Morea, the *Rou'fia* falls into the Mediterranean, and the *Euro'tas* into the Gulf of Colokythia.

TOWNS.—In Hellas, near the Gulf of Egina, **ATH'ENS**, interesting from its remains of antiquity; at the entrance of the gulf, *Lepad'to*; westward, *Mis-solon'ghi*, where Lord Byron, the poet, died in 1824; in the middle of the Morea, *Tripolit'za*; southward, near the site of ancient Sparta, *Mis'tra*; near the head of its gulf, *Nau'plia*; near the isthmus, *Cor'inth*; at the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, *Pa'tras*; in the south-west of the Morea, *Navari'no*, a seaport; in the island of the same name, to the east of the Morea, *Hy'dra*; in the island of Negropont, *Eg'ripo*; in the islands of the same names, *Corfú'* and *Zan'te*.

Greece extends from 36° 23' to 39° 30' N. lat.; and from 21° to 24° E. long. Length, from the northern boundary to Cape Matapan, 180 miles; breadth, from the east to the west

of Hellas, 150 miles. Extent, 20,102 square miles. Population, 1,348,522.

Greece, though of comparatively small extent, is admirably situated for commerce. Almost every part of the country is interesting from its monuments of antiquity. After centuries of oppression by the Turks, the Greeks rose in arms in 1821, and maintained the struggle with great bravery for several years, till Britain, France, and Russia interfered in their behalf. Now they enjoy an independent monarchy. The national religion is the Greek Church, so called from its having been established by the Greek Emperors, after the time of Constantine the Great.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and Russia; West, the Archipelago and the Mediterranean; South, Arabia; East, Persia and Russia.

DIVISIONS.—Asia Mi'nor, including Anato'lia, Carama'nia, and Si'vas; Syr'ia, including Pal'estine or the Holy Land; Algesi'ra; Arme'nia; Kurdistan'; I'rak-Ar'abi.

ISLANDS.—In the Archipelago, *Mytiléne* or *Les'bos*, *Sci'o*, *Sa'mos*, *Pat'mos*, and *Kos*; in the Levant, *Rhodes*, *Scarpan'to*, and *Cy'prus*.

MOUNTAINS.—*Mount Tau'rus*, *Mount Olym'pus*, and *Mount I'da*, in Asia Minor; *Mount Leb'anon*, in Syria.

LAKES.—*Lake Van*, in the north of Kurdistan; *Lake Asphalti'tes* or the *Dead Sea*, in Palestine.

RIVERS.—The *Kiz'il Ir'mak*, and the *Saka'ria*, fall into the Black Sea; the *Sar'abat*, and the *Mein'der*, fall into the Archipelago; the *Oron'tes*, in Syria, falls into the Mediterranean; the *Jor'dan* falls in the Dead

Sea; the *Euphrates*, and the *Ti'gris*, discharge their united waters into the Persian Gulf.

TOWNS.—On the Archipelago, *SMYR'NA*; north-east, at the foot of Mount Olympus, *Bru'sa*; eastward, *Ango'ra*; farther eastward, *To'kat*, the centre of an extensive trade; in the north of Syria, *Alep'po*; southward, *Damas'cus*; westward, on the coast, *Bey'rout*; southward, *A'cre*; north-west from the Dead Sea, *Jeru'salem*; on the Tigris, *Mo'sul*, near the site of the ancient Nineveh; farther down the river, *Bag'dad*; south-east, on the united stream of the Euphrates and the Tigris, *Bas'rah*; on the Black Sea, *Treb'izond*; in Armenia, near the sources of the Euphrates, *Erz'roum*; on Lake Van, *Bit'lis*, and *Van*.

Turkey in Asia extends from 30° to 42° N. lat.; and from 26° to 48° 30' E. long. Length, from the Archipelago to Mount Ararat, 950 miles; breadth, from the Black Sea to the southern border of Syria, 760 miles. Extent, 660,000 square miles. Population, about 16,000,000.

The climate of Turkey in Asia is delightful; and the soil is very productive, particularly in the valleys. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, and the greater part of it is pastured by flocks and herds, or covered with forests. Of the domestic animals, the most remarkable is the Angora goat, from the hair of which the finest camlets are made. The principal wild animals are the ibex, antelope, hyena, and jackal. The manufactures, besides Angora stuffs, are carpets, and silk and cotton goods, which, with rhubarb and other drugs, are the chief articles of commerce. The only mines wrought are the copper mines of Tokat. The country was one of the most celebrated and important in the ancient world. Among the cities which once held a conspicuous place in its history, but which are now either in ruins or totally destroyed, were Troy, Sardis, Ephesus, Antioch, Tyre, Sidon, Baalbec, Tadmor or Palmyra, Nineveh, and Babylon. At present it is occupied by various tribes, differing greatly in habits and employments. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan. The government is administered by pashas or viceroys, subject to the Sultan.

ARABIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Syria and the Euphrates; West, the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez; South, the Indian Ocean; East, the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf.

PROVINCES.—Hed'jaz; Ye'men; Had'ramaut; O'man; Lach'sa; Ned'jed.

ISLANDS.—In the Indian Ocean, *Soco'tra*; in the Persian Gulf, *Bah'rein*.

MOUNTAINS.—Between the arms of the Red Sea, *Mount Ser'bal*, *Mount Ho'reb*, and *Mount Si'nai*.

TOWNS.—In Hedjaz, *Mec'ca*, where Mohammed was born, about the year 569; westward, on the Red Sea, *Jid'da*; northward, *Medi'na*, containing the tomb of Mohammed; in the south-west of Yemen, *Mo'cha*, celebrated for its coffee; northward, *Sa'na*; on the south coast, *A'den*, belonging to Britain; in the south-east, on the coast of Oman, *Mus'cat*; in the centre, *Ri'ad*, the capital of the Wahabees.

Arabia extends from 12° 40' to 35° N. lat.; and from 32° 37' to 60° E. long. Length, from the Euphrates to the Strait of Babelmandeb, 1500 miles; breadth, from the Red Sea to Ras al Had, the most easterly point, 1300 miles. Extent, 1,000,000 square miles. Population estimated at 5,000,000.

The greater part of Arabia consists of table-land, fertile and populous in the centre, but surrounded by an immense belt of sandy desert. The central portion is inhabited by the Wahabees, the desert by the Bedouins. Yemen, and other districts on the coast, are remarkably fertile, yielding coffee, grain, drugs, and perfumes. The domestic animals for which Arabia is most famous are horses and camels; the principal wild animals are the antelope, wild ass, wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, and panther. Arabia is celebrated as the native country of the false prophet Mohammed, whose religion is generally professed by the inhabitants. Some of the cities are ruled by Imams; but the patriarchal form of government prevails among the Bedouins or wandering tribes.

PERSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Turkestan; West, Turkey in Asia; South, the Persian Gulf; East, Afghanistan and Beloochistan.

Persia is divided into eleven Provinces.

MOUNTAINS.—On the south of the Caspian Sea, *El'burz*, *El'wund*.

LAKES.—In the north-west, *Uru'miah*, remarkable for its extreme saltness; southward, near Shiraz, *Bakh'tegan*.

RIVERS.—The *A'ras* or *Arax'es* separates Asiatic Russia and Persia, and falls into the Caspian Sea; southward, the *Kiz'il-O'zen* falls into the Caspian Sea.

TOWNS.—South from the Caspian Sea, *TEHERAN'*; southward, *Ispahan'*, formerly the capital; farther southward, *Shiraz'*; westward, on the Persian Gulf, *Bushire'*; at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, *Gom'-broon*; eastward from Lake Urumiah, *Tabreez'*; on the Caspian Sea, *Resht*, and *Astrabad'*; south-east from the Caspian, *Mush'ed*; southward, *Yezd*, and *Ker'man*.

Persia extends from 26° to 39° N. lat.; and from 44° to 62° E. long. Length, from the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris to the borders of Afghanistan, 760 miles; breadth, from Astrabad on the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, 700 miles. Extent, 450,000 square miles. Population estimated at 5,000,000.

Persia is in general a mountainous country, cold in the elevated districts, and very hot in the low grounds. The southern provinces are barren; but those in the north are remarkably fertile. The common productions are wheat, rice, and other kinds of grain, with a great variety of excellent fruits. The usual domestic animals, particularly horses, are reared; and of wild animals, there are lions, tigers, leopards, panthers,

bears, and wild boars. Iron, copper, and silver are found, but the most remarkable mineral is the Tabreez marble, a transparent stone formed by petrification in the water of a spring. The Persians excel in the manufacture of carpets, silks, brocades, woollen and cotton cloths, mohair, leather, and steel; and their commerce is considerable. They are a gay, lively, ingenious people, and very generally educated; but they are accused of dissimulation and treachery. The government is despotic. The established religion is Mohammedan; but there are some who still adhere to the ancient worship of fire.

AFGHANISTAN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Turkestan; West, Persia; South, Beloochistan; East, Hindostan.

Afghanistan is divided into four Provinces.

MOUNTAINS.—In the north, the *Hindoo'-Koosh*; in the east, the *Sol'man Mountains*.

LAKE.—In the south-west, *Hamoon'* or *Seis'tan*.

RIVERS.—The *Cabul'* joins the Indus at Attock; the *Hel'mund* falls into Lake Seistan.

TOWNS.—On a river of the same name, *CABUL'*; eastward, *Jelal'abad*; near the junction of the Cabul with the Indus, *Pesha'wur*; westward, *Ghiz'nee*; on a branch of the Helmund, *Can'dahar*; near the north-western frontier, *Hera'*.

Afghanistan lies between 26° 50' and 36° 30' N. lat.; and between 60° and 72° 30' E. long. Extent, 258,500 square miles. Population estimated at 4,000,000.

Afghanistan possesses every variety of climate and soil. The northern districts are rugged and mountainous. It is occupied by various tribes, of whom the Afghans, properly so called, are a brave, hardy, and warlike race. The country is in an unsettled state. The prevailing religion is Mohammedan.

BELOOCHISTAN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Afghanistan; West, Persia; South, the Arabian Sea; East, Hindostan.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Ha'la Mountains*.

TOWNS.—In the north-east, *Kelat'*, and *Gunda'va*.

Beloochistan extends from 24° 50' to 30° 20' N. lat.; and from 57° 40' to 69° 18' E. long. Extent estimated at 166,000 square miles. Population, about 2,000,000.

This country formed the south-east portion of the old dominion of Persia. It is mountainous, and is divided between the Beloochees in the west, and the Brahoes in the east. Both are very unsettled in their habits; but the natives of the west have the reputation of being fiercer and more given to pillage than those of the east. Although the Khan of Kelat is the nominal sovereign of Beloochistan, the only real government is that exercised by the chiefs of the several tribes. Mohammedanism is the professed religion of both Beloochees and Brahoes.

HINDOSTAN,

OR INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Himalaya Mountains, separating it from Tibet; West, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and the Arabian Sea; South, the Indian Ocean; East, the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula.

DIVISIONS.—1. *Sindet'ic Hindostan'*, comprehending *Cashmere'*, the *Pun'jab*, and *Sinde*; 2. *Ganget'ic Hindostan*, comprehending *Del'hi*, *Ajmere'*, *Mal'wa*, *A'gra*, *Oude*, *Allahabad'*, *Bahar'*, *Bengal'*, and *Nepaul'*; 3. *Central Hindostan* or the *Deccan*, comprehending *Gujerat'*, *Can'deish*, *Be'rar*, *Gundwa'na*, *Oris'sa*, *Circars'*, *Aurangabad'*, *Hydrabad'*, *Bejapore'*, and *Con'can*; 4. *Southern Hindostan*, comprehending *The Carnat'ic*, *Mysore'*, *Cana'ra*, *Malabar'*, *Co'chin*, and *Travancore'*.

ISLANDS.—South-east from the Carnatic, *Ceylon*; westward from the Malabar coast, the *Lac'cadives*, and *Mal'dives*; in the Bay of Bengal, the *Nicobar* and *An'daman Islands*.

MOUNTAINS.—In the north, the *Himalay'a Mountains*; in the centre, the *Vindhya Mountains*; in the south, the *Eastern and Western Ghauts*, and *Neilgherries*.

GULFS AND STRAIT.—In the north-west, the *Gulf of Cutch*, and the *Gulf of Cam'bay*; on the south, the *Gulf of Manaar*, and *Palk's Strait*; on the east, the *Bay of Bengal*.

RIVERS.—The *In'dus* receives the five rivers of the Punjab—the *Je'lum*, the *Chenab*, the *Ravee*, the *Be'as*, the *Sut'lej*—and falls into the Indian Ocean; the *Nerbud'da*, and the *Tap'tee*, fall into the Gulf of Cambay; the *Brahmapoo'tra*, the *Gan'ges*, the *Mahanu'ddy*, the *Godav'ery*, the *Kist'nah*, and the *Ca'very*, fall into the Bay of Bengal.

CAPES.—*Cape Com'orin*, the extreme southern point of the peninsula; *Point Cal'imere*, on the south-east coast; *Point Palmy'ras*, on the north-east coast.

TOWNS.—1. On the Jelum, *Cashmere*; on the Ravee, *Lahore*, the capital of the Punjab; north-east, *Amrit'sir*, the holy city of the Sikhs; on the Chenab, *Mool'tan*, strongly fortified; on the Indus, *Hyderabad*, the capital of Sind; 2. On the Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, CALCUTTA, the capital of British India, and seat of the supreme government; on the Jumna, *Del'hi*, long the capital of the Mogul empire, and *A'gra*; at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, *Allahabad*; between the Ganges and the Gogra, *Luck'now*, the capital of Oude, famous for its heroic defence by the British against the insurgent Sepoys in 1857; be-

tween the Ganges and the Jumna, *Cawnpore'*, the scene of a massacre of the British by Nana Sahib, in 1857; on the Ganges, *Mirzapore'*, the great mart for cotton, *Benares'*, the chief seat of Brahminical learning, *Pat'na*, a great emporium of trade, *Moorshedabad'* and *Dac'ca*, with extensive manufactures; south from Agra, *Gwal'ior*, a celebrated fortress, the capital of Scindia; in the province of Malwa, *Oujein'*, and *Indore'*; 3. In an island on the west coast, *BOMBAY'*, an important seaport, the western capital of British India; near the mouth of the Taptee, *Surat'*, where the first English factory was established in 1612; in Gujerat, *Baro'da*, the capital of the Guic'owar; in Berar, *Nagpore'*, the capital of the territory of that name; south-east from Bombay, *Poo'nah*; southward, on the coast, *Go'a*, belonging to the Portuguese; on a tributary of the Kistnah, *Hydrabad'*, the capital of the Nizam; near it, *Golcon'da*; on the east coast, between the mouths of the Kistnah and the Godavery, *Masulipattam'*; 4. On the east coast, *MADRAS'*, the southern capital of British India; southward, *Pondicher'ry*, belonging to the French; *Mysore'*, the capital of the territory of the same name; on the Cavery, *Seringapatam'*, formerly the capital of Tippoo Saib, and *Trichinopoly*, a celebrated city and fortress; on the Malabar coast, *Mangalore'*, *Cal'icut*, and *Co'chin*; in the island of Ceylon, *Colom'bo*, and *Trincomalee'*.

Hindustan extends from 8° 4' to 36° N. lat.; and from 66° 44' to 91° E. long. Length, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya Mountains, 1860 miles; greatest breadth, from the Indus to the Brahmapootra, 1600 miles. Extent, 1,463,212 square miles. Population, 190,904,783.

A country so extensive as Hindostan, has, of course, a great variety of aspect. On the north, the Himalaya Mountains, the most elevated mountain-chain in the world, present a bold and stupendous frontier. The Ghauts form a long and steep barrier parallel to each coast, while the central

chain of the Vindhya follows the course of the Nerbudda. At the mouths of the rivers, as well as along a great portion of their banks in the interior, the soil is marshy. But more generally Hindostan presents beautiful plains and valleys.

In the north the climate is temperate; but it is very hot towards the south. As in other tropical countries, there are two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The soil is exceedingly fertile, being scarcely equalled in any other region of the globe. Of the stately forest trees, one of the most valuable is the teak, which rivals the oak in firmness and durability. Of the fruit trees, the most noted are the various species of palms. Rice is the chief food of the Hindoos, and consequently the principal article of cultivation. Wheat, barley, and maize are also raised; besides the sugar-cane, the mulberry tree, cotton, opium, indigo, pepper, and various kinds of delicious fruit. Among the domestic animals are the elephant, camel, and buffalo; and among the wild, the rhinoceros, the leopard, the lion, and the Bengal tiger. The most valuable of the minerals is the diamond, which is found in several provinces. The Hindoos have carried some manufactures to very great perfection. The shawls of Cashmere, made from the fine hair of the Tibet goat, are highly prized. In delicate works in ivory and metals the Hindoos are still almost unrivalled. The chief exports are rice, cotton, indigo, opium, sugar, muslins, raw silk, pepper, and diamonds.

The greater part of India is now under the immediate government of Britain. The British territory is divided into the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The remainder of India is mostly in possession of rulers and states, more or less dependent upon Britain. The independent states are Nepaul and Bootan. The Hindoos are divided into four *castes*—the Brahmins or priests, the military class, the traders and agriculturists, the labourers and artisans. Each of these castes follows the same profession from generation to generation. Those who have been degraded from their caste are called *Pariahs*. In their manners the Hindoos are mild and inoffensive, peculiarly formed for the quietude and the comfort of domestic life. Although their religion permits polygamy, they seldom have more than one wife. They worship a number of gods, of which the principal are Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. They believe in the transmigration of souls, or that after death their souls will animate other bodies, either of men or inferior animals. Hence the extreme tenderness with which they treat all living creatures, even to the meanest insect.

EASTERN PENINSULA, OR INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

BOUNDARIES.—North, China and Tibet; West, Hindostan and the Bay of Bengal; South, the Strait of Malacca and the Gulf of Siam; East, the Chinese Sea and the Gulf of Tonquin.

DIVISIONS.—1. British Territories—As'sam, Chittagong', Aracan', Pegu', and the Tenasserim Provinces (Martaban', Ye, Tavoy', and Tenasserim); the Eastern Straits Settlements (Prince of Wales Island, or Pu'lo-Penang', Province Wellesley, Malac'ca, and Singapore'); 2. Malay'a or Malac'ca; 3. Bir'mah; 4. Siam'; 5. Cambo'dia; 6. Co'chin-China or An'nam, comprehending Cochin-China Proper and Tonquin'; 7. Lower Cochin-China or Sai'gon; 8. La'os.

ISLANDS.—In the Strait of Malacca, *Penang'* or *Prince of Wales Island*; at the southern extremity of the peninsula, *Singapore'*.

GULFS.—In the south, the *Gulf of Martaban'*, and the *Gulf of Siam'*; in the north-east, the *Gulf of Tonquin*.

RIVERS.—In Birmah and Pegu, the *Irrawa'dy*; between Birmah and Siam, the *Sa'luen*; in Siam, the *Mei'nam*; in Cochin-China, the *Maykiang'* or *Cambo'dia*.

CAPIES.—*Cape Ne'grais*, in the south-west; *Cape Roma'nia*, the southern extremity of Malaya.

STRAITS.—The *Strait of Malac'ca*, between Malaya and the Island of Sumatra; the *Strait of Singapore'*, between that island and the continent.

TOWNS.—1. Near the frontier of Birmah, *Aracan'*; on the Gulf of Martaban, *Moul'mein*; southward, *Am'*

herst; near the mouth of the Irrawady, *Rangoon'*; in Prince of Wales Island or Pulo-Penang, *George Town*, the capital of the Eastern Straits Settlements; on the island of the same name, *Singapore'*; on the south-west coast of the Peninsula, *Malac'ca*. 3. Near the Irrawady, *MANDALAY'*. 4. At the mouth of the Meinam, *Ban'kok*. 5. On the Cambodia, *Panom'-ping*. 6. In Cochin-China proper, *Hu'e*; in Tonquin, *Ke'sho*. 7. In Lower Cochin-China, *Sai'gon*. 8. On the Maykiang, *Lanchang'*.

The Eastern Peninsula extends from 1° 20' to 28° N. lat.; and from 90° to 109° E. long. Greatest length, from north to south, 1800 miles; breadth, from Cape Negrals to the east of Cochin-China, 960 miles. Extent, 700,000 square miles. Population estimated at 22,000,000.

The valleys of the Eastern Peninsula, though excessively hot, are very fertile, yielding rice, sugar, cotton, indigo, fruits, the sago and cocoa palms, the banana, and many aromatic and medicinal plants. The tea-plant in the province of Assam is now extensively cultivated. The forests are remarkable for their lofty trees, among which are the eagle-wood, white sandal-wood, teak-tree, iron-tree, ebony, sycamore, Indian fig, and fan-palm. Monkeys, tigers, and elephants abound in the forests: the elephants of Siam are in great request for their beauty and sagacity. The Eastern Peninsula is rich in minerals: gold, silver, tin, iron, lead, antimony, zinc, and various kinds of precious stones, being found in great abundance. The native governments are all despotic in the highest degree. The religion is Buddhism.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

1. CHINA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Mongolia and Manchooria; West, Mongolia, Tibet, and Birmah; South, the Eastern Peninsula and the Chinese Sea; East, the Yellow Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

China, properly so called, is divided into eighteen Provinces.

ISLANDS.—On the south, *Hai'nan*; on the east, *Formo'sa*, *Chu'san*, and the *Loo-Choo Islands*; at the mouth of the Canton River, *Maca'o*, belonging to the Portuguese, and *Hong-Kong*, belonging to the British.

RIVERS.—The *Pei'ho* or River of Pekin, and the *Hoang'-ho* or Yellow River, in the north; the *Yang-tse-kiang'* or Blue River, in the middle; the *Choo-kiang'* or River of Canton, in the south.

TOWNS.—Near the Pei-ho, *PEKIN'*; on the Yang-tse-kiang, *Nankin'*; on the Grand Canal, near the Lake Tai, *Soo-choo'*, extolled by the Chinese as a terrestrial paradise; on the eastern coast, *A'moy*, *Foo-choo'*, *Ning'-po*, and *Shang-hae'*; on the southern coast, *Canton'*.

China proper extends from 20° to 42° N. lat.; and from 98° to 123° E. long. Greatest length, from north to south, 1600 miles; greatest breadth, from east to west, 1300 miles. Extent, 1,600,000 square miles. Population estimated at 450,000,000.

China is in general a level country, very fertile and in the highest state of cultivation. The principal article of culture is rice. Of the productions of this country the most remarkable is tea, which grows chiefly in the hilly districts. Coal and other minerals are abundant. The staple manufactures are silk, cotton, and porcelain. The most famous of the Chinese national works is the Great Wall on the northern frontier, which is from 15 to 30 feet high, from 15 to 25 feet broad, and 1400 miles long; and the Grand Canal, which is 700 miles long, and in connexion with rivers presents a navigable line of 1200 miles. The language of China is very singular, there being a distinct written character for every word, of which there are nearly 30,000, and none of more than one syllable. The people are industrious and enterprising; but they are crafty, and full of national pride. The religion of the higher classes is a sort of deism; the lower orders are very superstitious. The government is despotic; and the offices of state are filled by mandarins, who are chosen from the people on account of their learning.

2. TIBET; 3. MONGOLIA; 4. MANCHOORIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Asiatic Russia; West, Asiatic Russia, Eastern Turkestan, and Hindostan; South, Hindostan, Birmah, China, and the Yellow Sea; East, China, Corea, and the Russian Maritime Territory.

MOUNTAINS.—In Tibet, the *Himalay'a* and the *Kwan-lun Mountains*; in Mongolia, the *In-shan' Mountains*.

LAKES.—In Tibet, *Lake Pal'te*, *Lake Ten'gri*, and *Lake Mansarowa'ra*.

RIVERS.—In Tibet, the *In'dus*, and the *Sanpoo'*; in Manchooria, the *Amoor'*.

TOWNS.—2. On an affluent of the Sanpoo, *Las'sa*; 3. Near the frontiers of Siberia, *Our'ga*, and *Maiwat'-chin*; 4. *K'i'rin-Ou'la*, and *Mouk'den*.

Tibet extends from 28° to 33° N. lat.; and from 78° to 100° E. long. Length, from east to west, 1500 miles; breadth, from north to south, 500 miles. Extent, 700,000 square miles. Population estimated at 5,000,000. Europeans know little of Tibet except the western part, which is a lofty table-land, surrounded by mountains covered with perpetual snow.

Mongolia extends from 38° to 53° N. lat.; and from 84° to 124° E. long. Its length, from east to west, is about 1700 miles; breadth, from north to south, about 1000 miles. Population estimated at 6,000,000.

Manchooria forms the north-east angle of the Chinese Empire, and extends from 39° to 53° N. lat., and from 116° to 134° E. long. Population estimated at 6,000,000.

Mongolia consists of vast elevated plains or table-lands, intersected by the great desert of Gobi. The climate is cold and ungenial. Little is known of Manchooria, except that it is hilly, well watered, and generally fertile; and that its climate is very dry, exceedingly warm in summer and cold in winter. In these countries each tribe is governed by its own khan or chief, who pays an annual tribute to the Emperor of China. The prevailing religion in Tibet and Mongolia is a form of Boodhism. The Grand Lama, or high-priest, who was

formerly also the temporal sovereign of Tibet, is an object of adoration, being regarded as an incarnation of Boodh. His votaries believe that he never dies, but that, when dissolution takes place, his soul merely passes into another body, generally that of a child.

EASTERN TURKESTAN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Mongolia; West, Turkestan; South, Hindostan and Tibet; East, Mongolia.

DIVISIONS.—1. Northern Provinces; 2. Khoten'; 3. Yarkand'; 4. Kash'gar.

MOUNTAINS.—In the south, the *Kwan'lun Mountains*.

LAKES.—In the east, *Lob Nor*; north-east, the *Bastan'* or *Bosteng'*.

RIVERS.—The *Kash'gar* from the west, the *Yarkand'* from the south-west, and the *Khoten'* from the south, unite to form the *Ta'rim*, which, flowing east, falls into *Lob Nor*.

TOWNS.—1. *Karashar'*; 2. *Khoten'* or *Il'chi*; 3. *Yarkand'*; 4. *Kash'gar*.

Eastern Turkestan extends from 35° to 44° N. lat.; and from 72° to 95° E. long. Its length, from east to west, is about 1600 miles, and its breadth, from north to south, about 600 miles. Extent estimated at 50,000 square miles. Population estimated at 2,500,000.

To the west of Khoten, the country is fertile and the climate delightful. It is rich in grain and fruits, and the mountainous regions are wealthy in gold, silver, iron, and coal. The people were formerly under the dominion of China, but in 1863 they revolted, and are now governed by several khans, each independent in his own district. The professed religion is that of Mohammed.

TURKESTAN.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Asiatic Russia; West, the Caspian Sea; South, Persia, Afghanistan, and Hindostan; East, Eastern Turkestan.

DIVISIONS.—1. Kokan'; 2. Bok'hara; 3. Khi'va; 4. Koon'dooz.

MOUNTAINS.—In the south, the *Hindoo'-Koosh*; in the east, the *Beloor'-Tagh Mountains*.

LAKE OR INLAND SEA.—In the west, the *Cas'pian Sea*.

RIVERS.—The *Jaxartes* or *Sir-Dari'a*, and the *Amoo'* or *Ox'us*, fall into the Sea of Aral.

TOWNS.—1. On the Jaxartes, *Kokan'*; 2. Near the Oxus, *Bok'hara*; 3. On the Oxus, *Khi'va*; 4. On an affluent of the Oxus, *Koon'dooz*.

Turkestan extends from 35° to 44° N. lat.; and from 51° to 78° E. long. Length, from east to west, 1300 miles; breadth, from north to south, 600 miles. Extent, 641,000 square miles. Population estimated at 7,800,000.

The country consists chiefly of steppes or desert plains, except on the banks of the Oxus and Jaxartes, where the soil is fertile and under cultivation. The greater number of the inhabitants wander from place to place as they can find pasture for their flocks. They are divided into tribes, each of which is governed by its own khan. The religion is Mohammedan.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Arctic Ocean; West, Russia in Europe; South, Persia, Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchooria; East, the Pacific Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—Geor'gia or Cauca'sia; Western Siberia; Eastern Siberia, including Kamtschat'ka.

ISLANDS.—Between Kamtschatka and America, the

Aleu'tian Islands; between Kamtschatka and Japan, the *Ku'rilé Isles*.

CAPIES.—In the north, *Cape Sev'ero* or the *North-East Cape*; at Behring Strait, the *East Cape*; in the south of Kamtschatka, *Cape Lopat'ka*.

MOUNTAINS.—Between the Black Sea and the Caspian, *Cau'casus*; between Siberia and Europe, the *U'ral Mountains*; between Siberia and Mongolia, the *Altai' Mountains*.

LAKES.—In the south of Siberia, *Lake Bai'kal*; westward, *Lake Tchan'y*; between the Kirghiz Steppes and Russian Turkestan, *Lake Bal'kash*; between the Kirghiz Steppes and Turkestan, the *Sea of A'ral*; in Georgia, *Lake Er'ivan*.

RIVERS.—The *U'ral* falls into the Caspian Sea; the *Jaxar'tes* or *Sir-Dari'a* falls into the Sea of Aral; the *O'bi* with its tributary the *Ir'tish*, the *Yen'esei*, and the *Le'na*, fall into the Arctic Ocean; the *Amoor'* falls into the Sea of *Okhotsk'*.

TOWNS.—Near the Jaxartes or Sir-Daria, *Turkes-tan'*, and *Tash'kend*; on the Ir'tish, *Tobolsk'*; on a tributary of the Obi, *Tomsk*; on the borders of Mongolia, *Kiach'ta*; near Lake Baikal, *Irk'utsk*; on the Lena, *Yak'utsk*; on the Kur, *Tif'lis*; near the Aras, *Er'ivan*; on the Caspian, *Der'bend*, and *Baku'* famous for its naphtha springs.

Asiatic Russia extends from 38° to 78° N. lat., and from 37° to 190° E. long. Length, from east to west, 4000 miles; breadth, from north to south, 2000 miles. Extent, 5,700,000 square miles. Population estimated at 8,780,000.

The climate of Siberia is very cold; and the country is generally bleak and unproductive. The northern plains abound in sables and other animals covered with fur; and the Ural and Altai Mountains contain mines of gold, silver, platina, copper, and iron. The inhabitants are rude and uncivilized. On the shores of the Arctic Ocean are the Samoiedes, a people

resembling the Laplanders in their appearance and manner of living: the south is inhabited by Tartars and other tribes. The religion of the government is the Greek Church; but some of the tribes are Mohammedans, and others idolaters. The country is under the dominion of the Emperor of Russia.

COREA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Manchooria; West and South, the Yellow Sea; East, the Strait of Corea.

CHIEF TOWNS.—KINGKITA'o, and *Pingyang'*.

PRINCIPAL RIVER.—The *Toumen-kiang'*.

Corea is a peninsular country lying between 33° and 43° N. lat., and 124° and 130° E. long. Extent, about 87,760 square miles. Population estimated at 9,000,000.

Although the climate is severe, the country is fertile and well cultivated. Little is known of the interior, as the Coreans are jealous of foreigners penetrating beyond their borders. The government is despotic, and the religion of the people is similar to that which prevails in China.

JAPAN.

CHIEF ISLANDS.—Ni'phon; Jes'so; Sik'okf; Kiu'siu.

TOWNS.—In the island of Nippon, JED'do, and *Mia'co*; in Yesso, *Mats'mai*, and *Hakoda'di*; in Kiu-siu, *Nangasa'ki*.

The Japan Islands lie between 31° and 45° N. lat., and between 129° and 150° E. long. Length, about 1500 miles; breadth, from 50 to 200 miles. Extent, 150,000 square miles. Population, 35,000,000.

The Japan Islands, if not fertile naturally, have been rendered exceedingly productive by the industry of the inhabitants, who have introduced every vegetable which can contribute to their own comfort or the beauty of the country. In most of their manufactures the inhabitants of Japan surpass the Chinese, to whom they bear a considerable resemblance; they excel particularly in the art of varnishing. They are an intelligent,

enterprising people, and are said to be better educated than any other nation in Asia; but they were long extremely jealous of foreigners, and have only lately admitted them to trade in the Japanese ports. There are also two systems of religion, Boodhism, and a kind of polytheism.

EGYPT.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Mediterranean Sea; West, Barca and the Desert; South, Nubia; East, the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez.

PROVINCES.—Lower Egypt; Middle Egypt; Upper Egypt or Said.

LAKE.—In the north-west, *Marco'tis*.

RIVER.—The *Nile* flows northward, and, separating into two branches, falls into the Mediterranean.

TOWNS.—On the Nile, *Car'ro*; north-west, on the coast, *Alexan'dria*; at the mouth of the western branch of the Nile, *Roset'ta*; at the mouth of the eastern branch, *Damiet'ta*; at the head of the western arm of the Red Sea, *Su'ez*, from which to *Port Said*, on the Mediterranean, a canal was opened in 1869; southward, on the coast, *Coss'eir*; on the Nile, *Siout'*, and *Gir'geh*; southward, on the borders of Nubia, *Assou'an* or *Sye'ne*.

Egypt extends from 24° to 31° 30' N. lat.; and from 25° to 35° E. long. Length, from north to south, 500 miles; greatest breadth of the Delta of the Nile, 150 miles. Extent, 150,000 square miles. Population, 5,000,000.

The climate of Egypt is very hot. The soil is exceedingly fertile, particularly in the Delta, or that part of Lower Egypt which is enclosed by the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. Rain is almost unknown; hence the country depends for its fertility on the annual inundations of the river, which begins to overflow in June, and subsides to its usual level about the end of October. The principal productions are rice and other kinds of grain, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, and fruit; the lotus and papyrus are also among the celebrated

plants of Egypt. The most noted animals are the hippopotamus, the crocodile, the ichneumon, and the ibis. Egypt is interesting from being the country in which the Israelites were held in bondage. It is also famous for its remains of antiquity, particularly its pyramids, temples, and catacombs. It is governed by a hereditary pasha, who has the title of Khedive or Sovereign, and is nominally subject to the Sultan. The religion is Mohammedan.

BARBARY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Mediterranean; West, the Atlantic; South, the Great Desert; East, Egypt.

DIVISIONS.—1. Trip'oli; 2. Tu'nis; 3. Alge'ria; 4. Moroc'co.

TOWNS.—1. On the coast, TRIP'OLI; 2. On a spacious bay, TU'NIS; southward, *Kair'wan*; 3. On the coast, ALGIERS'; eastward, *Constanti'na*, and *Bo'na*; westward, *Trem'ezen*, and *O'ran*; 4. In the interior, MOROC'CO; northward, *Mequinez*, and *Fez*; on the west coast, *Mog'adore*, and *Sallee'*; on the Strait of Gibraltar, *Tangier'*, and *Ceu'ta*.

Barbary extends from 28° to 37° N. lat.; and from 12° W. to 25° 20' E. long. Length, from east to west, 2600 miles; average breadth, from north to south, 150 miles. The population is estimated at 13,000,000.

The climate, though hot, is in general healthy; and the soil, where there is sufficient moisture, is remarkably fertile. Among the productions are grain of various kinds, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and olives. This country is famed for its horses and camels: among the wild animals are the lion, the panther, the hyena, the jackal, and the antelope. Mount Atlas yields silver, copper, lead, and antimony. The most celebrated place in the north of Africa in ancient times was Carthage, the ruins of which are about twelve miles from Tunis. Algeria is a French colony. The government in the other Barbary States is despotic, and the religion Mohammedan.

South from Barbary lie Da'rah, Taf'ilet, Segelme'sa, Be'lid-ul-gerid or the Land of Dates, and Fez'zan. In the last is the town of Mour'zouk.

WESTERN AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—Senegambia; Upper Guinéa, comprehending *Sier'ra Leó'ne*, *Libéria*, the *Grain Coast*, *Ivory Coast*, *Gold Coast*; the *Kingdoms of Ashantee'*, *Daho'mey*, *Benin'*, *Old Calabar'*, and *Bia'fra*; Lower Guinea, containing *Loan'go*, *Con'go*, *Ango'la*, and *Bengue'la*.

RIVERS.—The *Sen'egal*, *Gam'bia*, and *Ri'o Grande*, in Senegambia; the *Ni'ger* or *Quor'ra*, in Upper Guinea; the *Con'go* or *Zaire*, and the *Coan'za*, in Lower Guinea; all fall into the Atlantic.

TOWNS.—In Senegambia, *Fort St Louis*, *Goree'*, and *Ba'thurst*; in Sierra Leone, *Free'town*; in Liberia, *Monró'via*; on the Gold Coast, *Cape Coast Castle*; on the Gulf of Benin, *La'gos*; in Ashantee, *Coomas'sie*; in Congo, *St Salva'dor*; in Angola, *St Paul* or *Loan'da*.

The climate of Western Africa is the hottest in the world. Wherever the country is well watered, it is very fertile, producing cocoa-trees, palms, tamarinds, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, various kinds of grain, and beautiful flowers. The most remarkable tree is the *baobab*, the trunk of which is hollowed by the natives into chambers. The principal animals are the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, lion, panther, hyena, jackal, giraffe, zebra, antelope, and monkey. The chief exports are gold, ivory, and palm-oil. Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and Lagos are British settlements. Liberia is a republic founded for liberated slaves. The native governments are all despotic. In some parts Mohammedanism is professed; but the prevailing religion, especially in the south, is a kind of idolatry called *fetichism*.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—Cape Colony; Caffreland; Natal; Orange River Free State; Basu'tu Land; Transvaal Republic; the Country of the Bechua'nas.

RIVERS.—The *Or'ange* and the *Ol'ifant* fall into the Atlantic; the *Great Fish River* and the *Great Kei River* fall into the Indian Ocean.

TOWNS.—In Cape Colony, *CAPE TOWN*, *Graham's Town*, and *King William's Town*; in Caffreland, *But'terworth*; in Natal, *Pietermar'itzburg* and *D'Ur'-ban* or *Port Natal*; in the Transvaal Republic, *Potschefs'trom*; in the Country of the Bechuanas, *Lat'takoo*, and *Kurreechaneé*.

The climate of Southern Africa is mild and healthy, and much of the soil is fertile. The chief productions are corn, fruits, and wine. Among the animals are the elephant, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe, and the ostrich. The Hottentots are a dirty, sluggish race; the Caffres are fierce, but brave and independent; the Bechuanas are a wandering people, engaged in pasture and hunting. All the native tribes are idolaters. Cape Colony belonged originally to the Dutch, but has been in the possession of the British since the year 1806. The population amounts to about 600,000. Natal is also a British colony, and has a population of about 193,000.

EASTERN AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—*Sofa'la*; *Mozambique'*; *Zanguebar'*; *A'jan*; *A'del*.

RIVER.—The *Zambe'zi* (on which Dr Livingstone discovered the Falls of Victoria, about 1860 yards broad and 310 feet high) separates *Sofala* from *Mozambique*, and falls into the Indian Ocean.

ISLAND.—*Zanzibar'*, with a town of the same name.

TOWNS.—On the coast, *Sofa'la*, *Quilima'ne*, *Mozambique'*, *Quil'oa*, *Mom'baz*; near the Strait of *Babel-mandeb*, *Zei'la*.

Some parts of Eastern Africa are salubrious and fertile, and others unhealthy and barren. Gold is found in abun-

dance in many places, and forms the principal article of commerce. Ivory and ambergris are also exported. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who visited this coast, on which they still retain a few settlements.

ABYSSINIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Nubia and the Red Sea; West, Nubia and Nigritia; South, the country of the Gallas; East, the Red Sea and the Strait of Babelmandeb.

LAKE.—Near the centre of the country, *Dem'bea* or *Tza'na*.

BAY.—*An'nesley Bay*, an inlet of the Red Sea.

RIVERS.—Flowing into the Nile, the *Bahr-el-Az'rek* or *Blue River*, and the *Tacazze*.

TOWNS.—North from Lake Dembea, *GON'DAR*; north-east, *Az'um* and *Adow'a*; on the Red Sea, *Mas'suah*; south-east from Lake Dembea, *Anko'ber*.

Abyssinia is a mountainous region, and the climate is therefore more temperate than in some other countries in the same latitude. Many of the valleys are fertile, producing various kinds of grain, and a great variety of fragrant flowers. Wild animals abound, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, panther, leopard, giraffe, hyena, crocodile, and hippopotamus. The country is much infested with insects, particularly the zebub and the locust. The inhabitants are rude and licentious. Abyssinia is now divided into a number of petty states, the chief being those of Tigré in the north, Amhara, separated from Tigré by the Samen Mountains, and Shoa in the south. The religion is a very corrupt form of Christianity. The population is estimated at 4,500,000. Towards the close of 1867, Britain was obliged to send an armed force to Abyssinia, to effect the release of a number of Englishmen and others, whom the self-styled Emperor Theodore detained as prisoners. The object of the expedition was successfully accomplished, and at the same time a more correct knowledge of the country was obtained.

NUBIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Egypt; West, the Desert, Kordofan, and Darfur; South, Abyssinia; East, the Red Sea.

DIVISIONS.—Nu'bia Proper; Dongo'la; Senaar'.

RIVER.—The *Nile*, formed by the junction of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White River, and the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River.

TOWNS.—On the Blue River, *SENNAAR'*; at its confluence with the White River, *Khartoum'*; northward, on the Nile, *Shen'dy*; farther down the river, *Dongo'la* and *Derr*; on the Red Sea, *Sud'kin*.

The climate of Nubia is very hot, and the soil is barren, except on the banks of the Nile. The most important production is dhoura, which is the principal article of food. The animals of this country are similar to those found in Abyssinia. Nubia contains many interesting remains of antiquity. The inhabitants are brave, but rude and lawless. The greater part of the country is nominally subject to the Khedive of Egypt. The religion is partly Mohammedanism and partly idolatry.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—The Saha'ra, or Great Desert; Nigri'tia or Soudan', comprehending *Bambar'ra*, *Timbuctoo'*, *Hous'sa*, *Bornou'*, *Darfur'*, and several other states; *Lon'da* and the territories of the *Makololo*, the *Matebele*, and other tribes inhabiting the country between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, watered by the Zambezi and other streams.

LAKES.—In Nigritia, *Lake Tchad*; near the Mountains of the Moon, *Lake Tanganyika*, *Lake Victoria-Nyan'za*, and *Lake Al'bert-Nyan'za*.

RIVERS.—The *Ni'ger* or *Quor'ra* rises in the west of Nigritia, and flows first eastward, and then south-

ward through Upper Guinea, into the Bight of Benin; the *Shar'y* flows into Lake Tchad; the *Zambé'zi* flows into the Mozambique Channel; the *Nile*, by recent discoveries, has been traced to Lakes Albert-Nyanza and Victoria-Nyanza, out of the latter of which it issues by the "Ripon Falls," thence flows N.N.W. through Uganda, then enters Lake Albert-Nyanza at its N. E. end, whence it finds egress by the "Murchison Falls," and, after various windings, reaches Khartoum, where it is joined by the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River.

TOWNS.—On the Niger, *Se'go*, *Jen'neh*, *Timbuctoo'*, and *Bous'sa* (where Mungo Park perished); on a tributary of the Niger, *Sackatoo'*; on the Tchadda, a tributary of the Niger, *Fun'dah*; near Lake Tchad, *Kou'ka*; in Darfur, *Cob'bè*.

The Sahara or Great Desert, which is nearly 3000 miles long and 1000 miles broad, consists of moving sand and gravel, interspersed with green spots or islands called *oases*. The only vegetable productions found in it are acacias, brambles, and other thorny shrubs. The animals which frequent it are lions, panthers, gazelles, ostriches, and serpents. The usual mode of traversing the Great Desert is by caravans or large bodies of camels and horses. These are often subjected to the greatest distress, and sometimes perish from fatigue, want of water, and the simoom or blast of the desert.

Nigritia is in general extremely fertile, yielding abundance of grain, cotton, and indigo. A considerable inland trade is carried on by boats on the Niger, and by caravans. The various tribes differ considerably in condition and character; but they are generally uncivilized. Some of them profess the Mohammedan religion; others are pagans.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

THE MADEIRAS; the CANA'RIES, the principal of which are *Teneriffe'*, with its celebrated Peak, *Grand Cana'ry*, and *Fer'ro*, through which the first meridian was

formerly drawn; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, the principal of which are *St Ja'go* and *Fo'go*; *St Matthew*; *St Thomas*; *Fernan'do Po*; *Ascen'sion*; and *St Hele'na*, where Napoleon Bonaparte died on the 5th of May 1821; *Madagas'car*, 1000 miles long and 300 miles broad; *Reun'ion* or *Bour'bon*; the *Mauri'tius* or *Isle of France*; the *Com'oro Islands*; *Zanzibar'*; *Soco'tra*.

The Madeiras belong to Portugal, and the Canaries to Spain: both groups are famed for their fruits and wine. The Cape Verde Islands, *St Matthew*, and *St Thomas*, belong to Portugal; *Ascension* and *St Helena*, to the British. Madagascar has an agreeable climate and a fertile soil. Reunion or Bourbon belongs to France, and the Mauritius to Great Britain. The Comoro Islands pay tribute to the Portuguese, but are governed by native chiefs. Zanzibar is subject to the Imam of Muscat. Socotra produces the finest aloes.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Baffin Bay and the Arctic Ocean; West, Aliaska, or what was formerly Russian America, and the Pacific Ocean; South, the United States; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—The Dominion of Can'ada (embracing, 1 and 2. The provinces of Onta'rio and Que'bec, formerly known as Upper and Lower Can'ada; 3. New Brun'swick; 4. No'va Sco'tia and Cape Bre'ton; 5. Manito'ba; 6. British Colum'bia and Vancouv'er Island; 7. The North-West Territory, formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company); Newfound'land; Prince Edward Island; the Bermu'das.

ISLANDS.—In the Gulf of St Lawrence, *Newfound'land*, *Anticos'ti*, *Prince Edward Island*, *Cape Bre'ton Island*; in the Atlantic Ocean, the *Bermu'das*; in the Pacific Ocean, *Vancouv'er Island* and *Queen Char'lotte Island*; in the Arctic Ocean, *Cock'burn Island*, *Banks*

Land, the *Par'ry Islands*, and other islands of the Arctic Archipelago.

CAPES.—In Labrador, *Cape Chud'leigh*, and *Cape Charles*; in Newfoundland, *Cape Ray*, and *Cape Race*; in Nova Scotia, *Cape Sa'ble*.

BAYS AND STRAITS.—Between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the *Bay of Fun'dy*; on the east, the *Gulf of St Law'rence*, and the *Strait of Belleisle'*; on the north, *Hud'son Bay*, *James Bay*, *Hudson Strait*, *Da'vis Strait*, *Baff'in Bay*, *Lan'caster Sound*, *Bar'row Strait*, *Regent Inlet*, *Mel'ville Sound*, *Banks Strait*, *Prince Albert Sound*, *Corona'tion Gulf*, *Dease Strait*, *Ross Strait*; between Vancouver Island and British Columbia, *Queen Char'lotte Sound*, and the *Gulf of Geor'gia*.

LAKES.—Between Canada and the United States, *Lake Super'ior*, *Lake Hu'ron*, *Lake E'rie*, and *Lake Onta'rio*; in the North-West Territory, *Lake Win'nipeg*, *Lake Athabas'ca*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Great Bear Lake*.

RIVERS.—Between Lakes Superior and Huron, the *St Mary's River* or *Strait*; between Huron and Erie, the *St Clair*, and the *Strait of Detro'it*; between Erie and Ontario, the *Niag'ara*, remarkable for its Falls; flowing from Lake Ontario into the Atlantic Ocean, the *St Law'rence*; between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (Upper and Lower Canada), the *O'tawa*, a tributary of the St Lawrence; in the North-West Territory, *Back River*, the *Cop'permine River*, and the *Macken'zie River*, flow into the Northern Ocean; in British Columbia, the *Fraz'er River* flows into the Gulf of Georgia.

TOWNS.—In Ontario (Upper Canada), on Lake

Ontario, *Toron'to*; eastward, *King'ston*; on the river Ottawa, with a suspension bridge uniting the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, *OT'tAWA*, the capital of the new Dominion of Canada; in Quebec (Lower Canada), on an island at the confluence of the Ottawa and the St Lawrence, *Montreal*; on the St Lawrence, *Quebec*; in New Brunswick, *Fred'erickton*, and *St John's*; in Nova Scotia, on a fine harbour, *Hal'ifax*, the principal naval station in British America; on the north coast, *Pictou*; in Newfoundland, *St John's*; in Prince Edward Island, *Char'lottetown*; in British Columbia, on the Frazer River, about fifteen miles from its mouth, *New Westminster*; in Vancouver Island, *Victo'ria*; in the Bermudas, on an island of the same name, *St George*.

British America extends from 42° to about 75° N. lat.; and from 52° 43' to 141° W. long. Length, from east to west, above 3000 miles; breadth, from north to south, nearly 2000 miles. Extent estimated at 3,632,000 square miles. Population, about 4,000,000.

The great river St Lawrence, with the chain of immense fresh-water lakes, unequalled by any in the world, forms one of the most striking features of British America. The St Lawrence issues from Lake Superior, and, passing successively through Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, falls into the Atlantic, after a course of nearly 2000 miles. This majestic stream is 90 miles wide at its mouth, and is navigable by ships of the line for 400 miles from the ocean. The climate of Canada is liable to the extremes of heat and cold, but is healthy; and the soil is fertile, especially in Ontario (Upper Canada). The principal productions are timber of various kinds, and wheat. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia also abound in timber, and, like Canada, are undergoing great improvement by British emigrants. Newfoundland is remarkable for the most extensive cod-fishery in the world. British America is ruled by governors appointed by the Sovereign, and by legislative councils and assemblies of the colonists.

UNITED STATES.

BOUNDARIES.—North, British America; West, the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; South, Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico; East, the Atlantic Ocean.

DIVISIONS.—**NORTHERN** or **NEW ENGLAND STATES**, comprehending Maine, New Hamp'shire, Ver'mont, Massachu'setts, Rhode Island, Connec'ticut; **MIDDLE STATES**, comprehending New York, Pennsylv'nia, New Jer'sey, Del'aware, Ma'ryland, the federal District of Colum'bia; **SOUTHERN STATES**, comprehending East Virgin'ia, North Caroli'na, South Caroli'na, Georg'ia, Alaba'ma, Flor'ida, Missis'sippi, Louisia'na, Tex'as; **NORTH-WESTERN STATES**, comprehending Nebras'ka, Io'wa, Minneso'ta, Wiscon'sin, Mich'igan, Ill'inois, India'na, Oh'i'o; **MID-WESTERN STATES**, comprehending West Virgin'ia, Kentuck'y, Ten'nessee, Arkan'sas, Missou'ri, Kan'sas, Colora'do; **THE PACIFIC STATES**, comprehending Califor'nia, Neva'da, Or'egon. **TERRITORIES NOT YET ERECTED INTO STATES.**—Alias'ka, Wash'ington, Ida'ho, Monta'na, Daco'ta, Wyo'ming, U'tah, Arizo'na, and New Mex'ico.

ISLANDS.—*Rhode Island*; belonging to New York, *Long Island*, and *Sta'ten*; to Massachusetts, *Nantuck'et*.

CAPIES.—In Massachusetts, *Cape Ann*, and *Cape Cod*; in the south-east of New Jersey, *Cape May*; at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, *Cape Charles*, and *Cape Henry*; in North Carolina, *Cape Hat'teras*, *Cape Lookout*, and *Cape Fear*; in the south of Florida, *Cape Sable*; in the north-west of California, *Cape Mendoci'no*; in the south-west of Oregon, *Cape Blan'co*.

MOUNTAINS.—In the east, the *Al'leghany* or *Appala'*

chian Mountains; in the west, the *Rocky Mountains*; in California, the *Sier'ra Neva'da*; in the west of Oregon, the *Cascade Range*.

BAYS.—*Massachu'setts Bay*, in the east of Massachusetts; *De'laware Bay*, between New Jersey and Delaware; *Ches'apeake Bay*, between Maryland and East Virginia; *Mon'terey Bay*, *San Francis'co Bay*, and *Hum'boldt Bay*, on the west of California; *Colum'bia Bay*, between Oregon and the territory of Washington; *Shoa'lwater Bay*, *Gray's Har'bour*, *Ad'miralty Inlet*, and *Hood's Canal*, in the territory of Washington.

LAKES.—In the north, *Lake Mich'igan*; between Vermont and New York, *Lake Cham'plain*; in the territory of Utah, the *Great Salt Lake*.

RIVERS.—The *Connec'ticut* separates New Hampshire from Vermont, flows through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and falls into Long Island Sound; the *Hud'son* falls into the sea at New York; the *De'laware* separates Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and falls into Delaware Bay; the *Susquehan'nah* from Pennsylvania, and the *Poto'mac*, between East Virginia and Maryland, fall into Chesapeake Bay; the *Savan'nah* separates South Carolina from Georgia; the *Missis'sippi* receives on its left bank the *Il'linois* and the *Oh'i'o*, and on its right the *Missou'ri*, *Arkan'sas*, and *Red River*, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Ri'o Grande del Norte*, flowing through the territory of New Mexico, divides Texas from Mexico, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Ri'o Colora'do* rises in the territory of Utah, and flows into the Gulf of California; the *Sacramen'to*, rising in Oregon, flows through the north of California into the Bay of San Francisco; the *Colum'bia*, from the Rocky Mountains,

flows westward into the Pacific Ocean, between the state of Oregon and the territory of Washington.

TOWNS.—In Maine, on the coast, *Portland*; southward, in Massachusetts, *Boston*; in Rhode Island, *Providence*; at the mouth of the Hudson, *New York*; northward, *Albany*; on Lake Erie, *Buffalo*; in Long Island, *Brooklyn*; in Pennsylvania, near the junction of the Delaware and the Schuylkill, *Philadelphia*; westward, on the Ohio, *Pittsburg*; on Chesapeake Bay, *Baltimore*; on the Potomac, WASHINGTON; in East Virginia, on James River, *Richmond*; on the coast of South Carolina, *Charleston*; in Georgia, *Savannah*; on a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, *Mobile*; on the Mississippi, about 105 miles from its mouth, *New Orleans*; on the Ohio, *Louisville*; farther up the river, *Cincinnati*; on Lake Michigan, in Illinois, *Chicago*; below the junction of the Mississippi and the Missouri, *St Louis*; in the south of Texas, *Galveston*; in California, on the bay of the same name, *San Francisco*; in the territory of Utah, the *City of the Great Salt Lake*, the chief seat of the Mormons.

The United States (exclusive of Alaska, the territory purchased from Russia in 1867) extend from 25° to 49° N. lat.; and from 67° to 125° W. long. Length, from east to west, 2700 miles; breadth, from north to south, 1650 miles. Extent, about 3,300,000 square miles. Population in 1860, 31,445,080, of whom 3,953,770 were slaves. Slavery, however, is now abolished.

The climate of the United States is variable. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the plains or prairies on the west of the Alleghany Mountains. The chief productions are the common kinds of grain, maize, rice, sugar, tobacco, and cotton. The principal wild animals are the bison, the moose-deer, the elk, the rein-deer, the bear, the wolf, and the cougar or American panther. The birds are remarkable for the splendour of their plumage; serpents are numerous; and the coasts abound with fish. Gold in abundance has been found in several

places, and the useful metals are also obtained in many localities. The commerce of the United States is extensive, and the manufactures are rapidly increasing. The people are generally well educated, particularly in the northern states, and are patriotic, active, and enterprising. There is no established religion; each sect supports its own clergy. The form of government is a federal republic, the administration of affairs being committed to a President, who is elected every four years, and to a Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Each state has a separate government to manage its internal affairs.

MEXICO.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the United States; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, the Pacific Ocean and Central America; East, the Gulf of Mexico and the United States.

Mexico is divided into fifty Departments.

RIVERS.—The *Rio Grande del Norte*, separating Mexico from the United States of America, falls into the Gulf of Mexico; the *Rio Grande de Santia'go* and *Cul'iacan* flow westward into the Pacific.

TOWNS.—Near Lake Tezcucó, MEX'ICO; in the north-east, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, *Mata-mo'ros*; north-west, *Quereta'ro*, where the Emperor Maximilian was shot by the Republicans on 19th June 1867; farther north-west, *Guanaxua'to*; northward, *San Luis Poto'si*; south-east from Mexico, *Pueb'la*; southward, *Oax'aca*; on the Gulf of Mexico, *Ve'ra Cruz*, and *Tampi'co*; on the Pacific, *Acapul'co*; north-west, *Guadalaxa'ra*; in Yucatan, *Mer'ida*, and *Campeach'y*.

Mexico extends from 16° to 33° N. lat.; and from 87° to 117° W. long. Length, from north to south, about 1800 miles; breadth, from east to west, varying from 130 to 1300 miles. Extent, 833,000 square miles. Population, 8,500,000.

Mexico consists chiefly of table-land, elevated from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate, and the soil generally fertile. The vegetable productions are numerous, including among others the banana, maize and other kinds of grain, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, yams, and a great variety of the finest fruits. The most remarkable of the animals are the coendoo, a species of porcupine, the upaxa or Mexican stag, the Mexican squirrel, the jaguar, the conguar, and the tapir. Mexico is particularly rich in minerals: the gold and silver mines were formerly worth upwards of four millions annually; but they have been nearly ruined by the civil wars. Copper, iron, lead, and tin are also abundant. The religion of Mexico is Roman-catholic. The government is a republic; but the country is in an unsettled state.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Mexico and the Bay of Honduras; West, Mexico and the Pacific; South, the Pacific; East, Colombia or New Granada and the Caribbean Sea.

DIVISIONS.—Guatemala; San Salvador; Honduras; Nicaragua; Costa Rica.

RIVER.—The *San Juan*, from the Lake of Nicaragua, flows into the Caribbean Sea.

LAKE.—In the interior, *Lake Nicaragua*.

TOWNS.—Near the Pacific, *New Guatemala*; eastward, *St Salvador*; on the Bay of Honduras, *Truxillo*; near Lake Nicaragua, *Leon*; on an elevated table-land, *San Jo'sè*. In the British settlement of Honduras, *Belize*.

Central America extends from 8° to 18° 30' N. lat.; and from 82° to 93° 20' W. long. Extent, 188,000 square miles. Population, 2,350,000.

A water-communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans has long been projected through the Lake of Nicaragua, which is 140 miles long by 40 miles broad.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THE BAHÁ'MAS, the principal of which are, *The Great Baha'ma*, *New Providence*, and *St Salvador*: the GREATER ANTIL'LES, consisting of *Cu'ba*, *Jamaí'ca*, *Hay'ti* or *St Domin'go*, and *Por'to Ri'co*: the LESSER ANTIL'LES, the principal of which are *Santa Cruz* or *St Cro'ix*, the *Virgin Islands*, *St Chris'topher*, *Ne'vis*, *Anti'gua*, *Gua'daloupe*, *Domini'ca*, in the Leeward group; *Martinique'*, *St Lu'cia*, *St Vin'cent*, *Grenad'a*, *Barbad'oes*, *Toba'go*, *Trinidad'*, in the Windward group: on the coast of Venezuela, *Margari'ta*, *Curaço'a*, etc.

TOWNS.—In the island of Cuba, *Havan'a*, *Santia'go*, and *Matan'zas*; in New Providence, *Nassau'*; in Jamaica, *Kings'ton*; in Hayti, *Port Republicain'* or *Port-au-Prince*, *Cape Hay'tien*, and *St Domin'go*; in Porto Rico, *San Ju'an*; in Antigua, *St John*; in Barbadoes, *Bridgetown*; in Trinidad, *Port of Spain*.

The West India Islands lie between 10° and 27° N. lat.; and between 59° and 85° W. long. Extent, about 95,000 square miles. Population, about 3,870,000.

These islands received the name of the West Indies, because, when they were discovered, it was thought that they were part of India. The climate is very hot, and frequently unhealthy in low situations. The principal productions are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cocoa, ginger, indigo, tobacco, maize, and various medicinal drugs. The West India Islands belong chiefly to the British, French, and Spaniards.

VENEZUELA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Caribbean Sea; West, Colombia or New Granada; South, Brazil; East, British Guiana.

BAY.—In the Caribbean Sea, the *Gulf of Vene-zue'la* or *Maracay'bo*.

RIVER.—The *Orino'co* flows north-eastwards, falling into the Atlantic by many mouths.

TOWNS.—Near the coast, CARAC'AS; northward, its port, *La Guay'ra*; opposite the island of Margarita, *Cuma'na*.

Venezuela extends from 1° 40' to 12° 10' N. lat.; and from 60° to 73° W. long. Extent, 426,712 square miles. Population estimated at 2,200,000.

Venezuela declared itself independent of Spain in 1818. It was part of the Republic of Colombia from 1819 to 1831, when it became an independent state. The form of government is republican; the religion is Roman-catholic.

COLOMBIA OR NEW GRANADA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, the Caribbean Sea; West, Central America; South, Ecuador and Brazil; East, Venezuela.

DIVISIONS.—Panama'; Bol'ivar; Magdale'na; Santan'der; Antioqu'ia; Boya'ca; Cundinamar'ca; Cau'ca; and Toli'ma.

BAYS.—In the Caribbean Sea, the *Gulf of Da'rien*; in the Pacific Ocean, the *Bay of Panama'*.

RIVER.—The *Magdale'na* flows northward into the Caribbean Sea.

TOWNS.—In the interior, BOGOTA'; on the coast of the Caribbean Sea, *Cartage'na*, and farther westward, *Por'to Bel'lo*, *Aspinwall'*, and *Cha'gres*; on the coast of the Pacific, on the bay of the same name, *Panama'*.

Colombia or New Granada extends from 2° S. lat., to 12° 20' N. lat.; and from 68° to 83° W. long. Extent, 515,000 square miles. Population, 2,363,000.

New Granada threw off its allegiance to Spain in 1819, and became part of the Republic of Colombia. In 1831 it became an independent state. The official title is now the United States of Colombia. The government is republican; the religion, Roman-catholic.

ECUADOR.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Colombia or New Granada; West, the Pacific Ocean and Peru; South, Peru; East, Brazil.

MOUNTAINS.—In the Andes, south from the equator, *Cotopax'i*, a volcano; southward, *Chimborazo*, one of the highest points in the American continent.

BAYS.—In the south-west, the *Gulf of Guayaquil*.

TOWNS.—On the equator, *Quito*; in the gulf of the same name, *Guayaquil*; south-east, *Cuenca*.

Ecuador, or Equator, extends from 6° 10' S. lat., to 2° 20' N. lat.; and from 69° 20' to 80° 30' W. long. Extent, 219,000 square miles. Population, 1,300,000.

Ecuador was part of the Republic of Colombia from 1821 to 1831, when it became an independent state. The form of government is republican; the religion is Roman-catholic.

GUIANA.

BOUNDARIES.—North and East, the Atlantic; West, Venezuela; South, Brazil.

DIVISIONS.—British Guiana, containing the settlements of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice; Dutch Guiana, consisting of the colony of Surinam; French Guiana, or Cayenne.

TOWNS.—*Georgetown*, in British Guiana; *Paramaribo*, in Dutch Guiana; *Cayenne*, in French Guiana.

Guiana extends from 0° 40' to 9° N. lat.; and from 51° 30' to 61° W. long. Length, from east to west, 710 miles; breadth, from north to south, 560 miles. Extent, about 163,000 square miles. Population, 239,000.

The soil of Guiana is extremely fertile; but much of the country being low and moist, the climate is unhealthy. The productions are nearly the same as in the West Indies.

BRAZIL.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Colombia or New Granada, Venezuela, Guiana, and the Atlantic; West, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and La Plata or the Argentine Republic; South, Uruguay; East, the Atlantic.

Brazil is divided into twenty Provinces and one District.

RIVERS.—The *Am'azon* or *Mar'anon* receives, on its left bank, the *Ri'o Ne'gro*, and, on its right, the *Madei'ra*, and falls into the Atlantic; the *Pa'ra* and the *San Francis'co* fall into the Atlantic; the *Para'na* flows southward into the La Plata.

TOWNS.—On the south-east coast, *Ri'o JANEI'RO*; northward, on the Bay of All Saints, *Bahi'a* or *St Salva'dor*; farther north, *Pernambu'co*; on the north coast, *Mar'anham*; westward, on the estuary, *Pa'ra*; south-west from Rio Janeiro, *San Pau'lo*.

Brazil extends from 4° 30' N. to 33° S. lat.; and from 35° to 72° 40' W. long. Length, from north to south, 2450 miles; breadth, from east to west, 2600 miles. Extent, 3,100,000 square miles. Population, 10,000,000.

The climate of Brazil is warm, but healthy; and the soil, throughout the greater part of the country, is uncommonly fertile, yielding tobacco, cotton, sugar, coffee, maize, and various kinds of fruit, dye-woods, and medicinal drugs. The country abounds with wild cattle, which are hunted for their hides. Gold and diamond mines are numerous, and very valuable. Brazil was long a Portuguese colony, but since 1821 has been an independent state, governed by a prince of the royal family of Portugal, with the title of emperor. The religion is Roman-catholic.

PERU.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Ecuador; West, the Pacific Ocean; South, Bolivia; East, Bolivia and Brazil.

TOWNS.—Near the coast, *LI'MA*; on the coast, *Calla'o*, the port of Lima; northward, *Truxillo*; south-east, *Ayacu'cho*, formerly *Guaman'ga*; eastward, *Cuz'co*, the capital of the ancient Incas of Peru; southward, *Arequi'pa*; near Lake Titicaca, *Pu'no*.

Peru extends from 3° 30' to 22° S. lat.; and from 69° to 81° 15' W. long. Extent, about 503,000 square miles. Population, 2,800,000.

The climate of Peru is comparatively cool, and rain and thunder are almost unknown. The soil of the plains, which lie between the Andes and the ocean, is sandy and barren; but many of the upper valleys are very fruitful. Peru is celebrated for its mines of gold, silver, and mercury; but, like those of Mexico, they have been greatly reduced in value by civil commotions. The government has been a republic since 1825. The religion is Roman-catholic.

BOLIVIA.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Peru and Brazil; West, Peru and the Pacific Ocean; South, Chili and La Plata or the Argentine Republic; East, Paraguay and Brazil.

MOUNTAINS.—*Sora'ta* and *Illima'ni*.

TOWNS.—Near the middle, *Su'cre* or *Chuquisa'ca*; south-west, *Poto'si*, noted for its silver mines; northward, *Cochabam'ba*; near Lake Titicaca, *La Paz*.

Bolivia extends from 10° to 23° S. lat.; and from 58° to 70° 40' W. long. Extent estimated at 400,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000.

This country resembles the more elevated parts of Peru in climate, soil, and productions. The government is a republic, and the religion Roman-catholic.

CHILI.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Bolivia; West, the Pacific; South, Patagonia; East, La Plata or the Argentine Republic.

ISLANDS.—On the south, *Chi'loe*; on the west, *Ju'an Fernan'dez*, for more than four years the solitary abode of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, whose adventures suggested the story of Robinson Crusoe.

MOUNTAIN.—*Aconcag'ua* is the highest point of the Andes, being 23,910 feet above the level of the sea.

TOWNS.—In the interior, *SANTIA'GO*; north-west, on the coast, *Valpara'i'so*; southward, *Concep'tion*; still farther south, *Valdi'via*.

Chili extends from 23° to 43° 20' S. lat.; and from 68° 40' to 74° W. long. Length, from north to south, 1400 miles; breadth, from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, 190 miles. Extent, 139,000 square miles. Population, 1,676,243.

The climate of Chili is mild and healthy; and the soil is, in many places, very fertile. The country abounds in pasture and corn; and there are valuable mines of gold, silver, and copper. The government is a republic; the religion, Roman-catholic.

LA PLATA OR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Bolivia; West, Chili; South, Patagonia; East, the Atlantic, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay.

TOWNS.—On the Rio de la Plata, *BUE'NOS AY'RES*; on the east bank of the Parana, *Para'na*; westward, *Cordo'va*; south-west, at the foot of the Andes, *Mendo'za*.

The Argentine Republic extends from 22° to about 41° S.

lat.; and from 54° to 72° W. long. Extent, 826,000 square miles. Population, about 1,465,000.

The territory of the Argentine Republic consists chiefly of vast plains called *pampas*, covered with luxuriant herbage. Wild horses, oxen, and dogs are very numerous. The principal exports are hides, provisions, furs, and wool. The religion is Roman-catholic.

PARAGUAY.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Brazil; West, Bolivia and La Plata or the Argentine Republic; South, La Plata or the Argentine Republic; East, Brazil.

RIVERS.—The *Pará'na*, on the east and south; and the *Par'aguay*, on the west.

CAPITAL.—ASSUMP'TION, on the Paraguay.

Paraguay extends from 21° to 27° 30' S. lat.; and from 54° to 58° 30' W. long. Extent, 73,000 square miles. Population, 1,337,431.

This country, which threw off its allegiance to Spain in 1814, was long ruled by a dictator, Dr Jose Francia, who prohibited all intercourse with the neighbouring states.

URUGUAY OR BANDA ORIENTAL.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Brazil; West, La Plata or the Argentine Republic; South, the Rio de la Plata; East, the Atlantic.

RIVER.—The *Ur'uguay*, on the west.

CAPITAL.—On the estuary of the La Plata, MON'TE VID'EO.

Uruguay extends from 30° to 35° S. lat.; and from 52° to 58° W. long. Length, from north to south, about 360 miles; breadth, from east to west, about 330 miles. It was erected into an independent republic in 1828. Extent, 73,000 square miles. Population, 240,965.

PATAGONIA.

PATAGONIA is bounded on the north by La Plata or the Argentine Republic, and Chili; on the west, by the Pacific Ocean; on the south, by the Strait of Magellan; on the east, by the Atlantic Ocean. It is a barren and mountainous country, inhabited by savages, who are said to be of great stature. South from it lies the Island of Tierra del Fuego, and eastward lie the Falkland Islands. Extent, estimated at 380,000 square miles. Population, 400,000.

OCEANIA.

THIS term has been devised to distinguish the world of Islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending from Sumatra and Australia east to the Sandwich Islands and the Marquesas, and from the New Zealand group north to the Tropic of Cancer.

I. MALAYSIA.

SUMA'TRA: Chief towns, *Bencoo'len* and *Acheen'*. JA'VA: Chief town, *Bata'via*. BOR'NEO: Chief town, *Bor'neo*. CEL'EBES: Chief town, *Macass'ar*. MOLUC'CAS and BAN'DAS, or Spice Islands: Chief town, *Amboy'na*. PHIL'IPPINES; principal, *Lu'zon*, and *Min-dana'o*: Chief town, *Manil'la*.

The Islands of Malaysia lie between 21° N. and 11° S. lat.; and between 95° and 131° E. long.; stretching from west to east nearly 2500 miles. Extent estimated at 800,000 square miles. Population, 20,000,000.

The Malaysian Islands have generally a fertile soil, and luxuriant vegetation. Their productions are very valuable. Sumatra yields pepper; Java, rice, coffee, sugar, and teak

timber; the Moluccas, cloves; the Bandas, nutmegs and mace; in Borneo are found gold and diamonds; and the small island of Banca abounds in tin. Java and the Spice Islands belong to the Dutch, who have also settlements in Sumatra and Borneo; the Philippine Islands belong to Spain.

II. AUSTRALASIA

Comprehends AUSTRALIA (formerly called New Holland), TASMANIA (formerly called Van Diemen's Land), NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA or NEW GUINEA, NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND, NEW HANOVER, ADMIRALTY ISLES, SOLOMON ISLANDS, QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, NEW HEBRIDES, NEW CALEDONIA, NORFOLK ISLAND, AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

1. AUSTRALIA.

DIVISIONS.—New South Wales, Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland (formerly Moreton Bay).

CAVES.—In the north, *Cape York*; in the east, *Sandy Cape*; in the south-east, *Cape Howe*; in the south, *Wilson Promontory*; in the west, *North-West Cape*.

MOUNTAINS.—In New South Wales, *Liverpool Range*, *Blue Mountains*; in Victoria, *Australian Alps*; in South Australia, *Gawler Range*, *Stuart Range*; in Western Australia, *Mount Murchison*; in Queensland, *Caernarvon Range*.

GULFS AND BAYS.—On the north, *Melville Bay*, *Gulf of Carpentaria*; on the east, *Shelburne Bay*, *Moreton Bay*, *Port Macquarie*, *Port Jackson*; on the south, *Port Phillip*, *Portland Bay*, *King George Sound*; on the west, *Flinders Bay*, *Géographe Bay*, *Great Australian Bight*.

LAKES.—In South Australia, *Lake Tor'rens*, *Lake Gaird'ner*, *Lake Victo'ria* or *Alexan'drina*.

RIVERS.—The most important river in Australia is the *Mur'ray*, which rises in the Australian Alps. In its course west and north-westward it is joined by the *Murrumbid'gee*, *Lach'lan*, and *Dar'ling*, and divides New South Wales from Victoria for nearly 800 miles, when it enters South Australia, and, turning southward, reaches the sea by Lake Alexandrina. In Queensland are the *Flin'ders*, *Gü'bert*, *Mitch'ell*, *Daw'son*, and *Bur'net*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—In New South Wales, *SYD'NEY*, *Paramat'ta*, *Bath'urst*; in Victoria, *Mel'bourne*, *Gee'long*; in South Australia, *Ad'elaide*; in Western Australia, *Perth*; in Queensland, *Bris'bane*.

2. TASMANIA. .

DIVISIONS.—Tasmania is divided into eighteen districts, viz., Dor'set, Corn'wall, Glamor'gan, Somerset', Mon'mouth, Pembroke', Buck'ingham, Kent, Ar'thur, Mont'gomery, Frank'lin, Cum'berland, Lin'coln, Montagu', Rus'sell, Well'ington, Dev'on, West'moreland.

CAPIES.—In the north-west, *Cape Grim*; in the north-east, *Cape Port'land*.

PENINSULAS.—On the east, *Frey'cinet*, and *Tas'man*.

MOUNTAINS.—In the district of Cornwall, *Ben Lo'mond*; in Buckingham, *Mount Well'ington*; in Lincoln, *Cra'dle Mountain*.

RIVERS.—In the north, the *Ta'mar*; in the south, the *Der'went*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—On the Derwent, *HO'BART TOWN*; on the Tamar, *Laun'ceston*.

8. NEW ZEALAND.

DIVISIONS.—North Island, South Island, and Stewart's Island.

PROVINCES.—In North Island, 1. *Auck'land*; 2. *Tarana'ki*; 3. *Well'ington*; 4. *Hawkes Bay*. In South Island, 5. *Nel'son*; 6. *Marlborough*; 7. *Can'terbury*; 8. *Ota'go*.

CAPIES.—In North Island, *North Cape*, *Cape Brett*, *East Cape*, *Cape Palliser*; in South Island, *Cape Fare'well*, *Cape Cam'pbell*, *Cape Saun'ders*.

MOUNTAINS.—North and South Islands are each traversed by a chain of lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow; the highest peak, *Mount Cook*, in South Island, is 12,460 feet above the level of the sea.

RIVERS.—In North Island, the *Waika'to*, *Wai'roa*; in South Island, *Wai'mea*, *Chu'tha*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—1. *Auck'land*; 2. *New Ply'mouth*; 3. *WELL'INGTON*; 4. *Na'pier*; 5. *Nel'son*; 6. *Pic'ton*; 7. *Christ'church*; 8. *Dun'e'din* and *Invercar'gill*.

AUSTRALIA, formerly called New Holland, extends from 10° 40' to 39° 12' S. lat.; and from 113° to 153° 39' E. long. Length, from east to west, 2500 miles; breadth, from north to south, about 1970 miles. It is the largest island in the world, being about four-fifths of the extent of Europe, or 3,000,000 square miles. Population of New South Wales, 456,372; Victoria, 696,161; South Australia, 173,649; Queensland, 99,299.

Australia possesses great variety of climate, soil, and productions. Its extensive gold-fields yield immense quantities of the precious metal, and in many districts iron, copper, lead, and coal, are found in great abundance. The other staple of the country is wool—the rich and boundless pastures being specially adapted for the rearing of sheep.

When the first British colony was established at Sydney, on the east coast, in 1788, it was intended principally for a penal settlement; but having been found to possess a fine climate and a fertile soil, the country was thrown open to British enterprise, and has since rapidly increased in wealth and population. The administration of public affairs in each colony is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown, and a council and legislative assembly chosen according to the constitution of the colony. The laws are substantially the same as those of England.

TASMANIA, which lies to the south of Australia, is 200 miles long and 180 broad. It is a fine island, in shape like a heart, with a healthy climate and a fertile soil. Population, 100,706.

NEW ZEALAND consists of two large islands and a small one, separated by narrow straits, and extends from $34^{\circ} 12'$ to $47^{\circ} 20'$ S. lat., and from 166° to $178^{\circ} 40'$ E. long., lying about 1200 miles south-east from Australia. Population, 250,000.

The country presents the appearance of perpetual vegetation, is well watered, and possesses a climate resembling, in its salubrity, that of France. Gold, copper, coal, timber, and flax of a superior order, are the most important native products. The natives are in general tall, active, and intelligent, with olive complexions and straight black hair. They are brave and skilful in warfare, and have proved themselves almost equal in that respect to disciplined Europeans.

New Zealand was erected into a British colony in 1840. The administration of its affairs is vested in a governor and a legislative assembly, having their seat at Wellington, in North Island.

The other islands of Australasia are rude and mountainous, inhabited in general by barbarous tribes.

III. POLYNESIA.

The FRIENDLY or TON'GA ISLANDS. The FEEJEE' ISLANDS. NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS. COOK'S or HER'VEY ISLES. AUS'TRAL ISLES. The SOCIETY ISLANDS, the principal of which is *Otaheite* or *Tahiti*. Low or CORAL ISLES. The MAR'QUESAS. The SAND'WICH ISLANDS, the principal of which is *Owhyee*, where

Captain Cook was killed, in an affray with the natives, in 1779. The CAROLINES. The MARSHALL ISLES. The GILBERT ISLES. The PELEW ISLANDS. The LADRONES' or MA'RIAN ISLANDS. The BON'IN ISLES.

Many of the Polynesian Islands are of coral formation, and rise only a few yards above the level of the ocean; others are evidently of volcanic origin, and are hilly or mountainous. They are in general fertile and beautiful, and enjoy a temperate climate. The principal productions are the cocoa and bread-fruit trees. The shores abound with the finest fish, and the forests are peopled with birds of beautiful plumage.

The inhabitants belong principally to the Malay variety of mankind, and, when first visited by Europeans, were wholly uncivilized; but a very remarkable and salutary change has been wrought, especially in the Society and Sandwich Islands, by the introduction of Christianity, and by the exertions of various devoted missionaries. Supposed aggregate population, about 1,500,000.

POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE.

	Balbi Geogr. 1844.		Weimar Almanac, 1840.		Dr Behm of Gotha, 1866.
	Population.	Eng. square miles.	Population.	Eng. square miles.	Population.
Europe.....	227,700,000	3,700,000	233,240,048	3,807,195	285,000,000
Asia.....	390,000,000	16,045,000	308,516,019	17,805,146	798,600,000
Africa.....	60,000,000	11,254,000	101,498,411	11,647,428	188,000,000
America.....	39,000,000	14,730,000	48,007,150	13,542,400	74,500,000
Oceania (Australia, Polynesia, and Indian Archipelego)	20,300,000	4,105,000	1,888,194	3,847,840	8,900,000
Totals...	737,000,000	49,834,000	693,099,817	50,150,009	1,350,000,000

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE WORLD.

EUROPE.			
London.....	3,252,000	Hague.....	90,058
Paris.....	1,825,274	Oporto.....	89,321
Constantinople.....	1,075,000	Aberdeen.....	88,000
Vienna.....	825,000	Nottingham.....	87,000
Berlin.....	702,437	Leipsic.....	85,394
St Petersburg.....	667,000	Leghorn.....	83,543
Liverpool.....	493,000	Norwich.....	80,000
Glasgow.....	477,000	Hanover.....	79,649
Naples.....	419,000	Frankfort.....	78,177
Manchester.....	384,000	Cork.....	78,000
Moscow.....	368,000	Cadiz.....	71,914
Birmingham.....	344,000	Stuttgart.....	69,084
Lyons.....	323,954	Plymouth.....	69,000
Madrid.....	317,000	Christiania.....	65,513
Marseilles.....	300,181	Greenock.....	57,000
Amsterdam.....	275,000	Gottenburg.....	55,000
Leeds.....	259,000	Bath.....	54,000
Warsaw.....	255,000	Southampton.....	54,000
Dublin.....	246,000	York.....	51,000
Sheffield.....	240,000	Paisley.....	48,000
Hamburg.....	224,974	Parma.....	47,067
Lisbon.....	224,063	Brunswick.....	46,473
Rome.....	220,532	Geneva.....	41,415
Buda-Pesth.....	202,000	Athens.....	41,298
Edinburgh.....	197,000	Limerick.....	40,000
Milan.....	196,109	Modena.....	32,248
Bordeaux.....	194,241	Berne.....	29,016
Barcelona.....	189,948	Perth.....	26,000
Bristol.....	183,000	Waterford.....	23,000
Copenhagen.....	181,000	Lucca.....	21,966
Turin.....	180,520		
Brussels.....	175,000	ASIA.	
Belfast.....	174,000	Yeddo.....	1,700,000
Breslau.....	171,426	Pekin.....	1,500,000
Munich.....	170,688	Canton.....	1,210,000
Palermo.....	167,625	Nankin.....	1,100,000
Dresden.....	156,024	Bombay.....	800,000
Adrianople.....	150,000	Calcutta.....	600,000
Prague.....	142,588	Madras.....	450,000
Stockholm.....	131,400	Bangkok.....	350,000
Newcastle.....	128,000	Lucknow.....	300,000
Genoa.....	127,986	Patna.....	284,000
Cologne.....	125,172	Hydrabad.....	200,000
Antwerp.....	123,571	Benares.....	200,000
Hull.....	123,000	Ispahan.....	160,000
Dundee.....	119,000	Bokhara.....	160,000
Rotterdam.....	118,837	Melbourne.....	150,000
Seville.....	118,298	Delhi.....	150,000
Venice.....	118,172	Smyrna.....	150,000
Ghent.....	116,693	Damascus.....	150,000
Florence.....	114,363	Manilla.....	140,000
Portsmouth.....	113,000	Batavia.....	135,000
Nantes.....	111,966	Sydney.....	100,000
Rouen.....	100,671	Aleppo.....	100,000
Dantzic.....	90,384	Surat.....	95,900
		Amarapoorra.....	90,000
		Poonah.....	80,000
		Dacca.....	70,000
		Teheran.....	60,000
		Cabul.....	60,000
		Cashmere.....	40,000
		Mecca.....	30,000
		Lassa.....	25,000
		Tobolsk.....	18,000
		Kashgar.....	16,000
		Jerusalem.....	15,500
		AFRICA.	
		Cairo.....	265,000
		Tunis.....	200,000
		Alexandria.....	170,000
		Sackatoo.....	80,000
		Morocco.....	60,000
		Algiers.....	58,000
		Fez.....	40,000
		Cape Town.....	25,000
		Timbuctoo.....	20,000
		Tripoli.....	15,500
		NORTH AMERICA.	
		New York.....	942,000
		Philadelphia.....	940,000
		Brooklyn.....	397,000
		Baltimore.....	352,186
		Chicago.....	349,000
		Boston.....	253,000
		St Louis.....	230,000
		Mexico.....	210,000
		Havana.....	197,000
		New Orleans.....	170,766
		Montreal.....	120,000
		Washington.....	109,000
		Quebec.....	60,000
		Toronto.....	50,000
		Charleston.....	40,522
		New Guatemala.....	40,000
		Kingston, W.I.....	35,000
		SOUTH AMERICA.	
		Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
		Buenos Ayres.....	178,000
		Bahia.....	125,000
		Lima.....	121,000
		Santiago.....	115,000
		La Paz.....	78,000
		Pernambuco.....	68,000
		Caraccas.....	50,000
		Assumption.....	48,000
		Cuzco.....	47,500
		Monte Video.....	46,000
		Bogota.....	43,000
		Maranham.....	30,000
		Chuquisaca.....	24,000
		Guayaquil.....	22,000

APPENDIX.

OUTLINE OF SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Syria; East, Syria and Arabia; South, Arabia; West, Mediterranean Sea.

Palestine extends from 31° to 33° 35' N. lat.; and from 34° 30' to 36° 25' E. long. Greatest length, nearly 200 miles; greatest breadth, about 100 miles. Population in the time of David, upwards of 5,000,000.

NAMES.—Land of Ca'naan; Pal'estine; Land of Promise; Land of the He'brews; Land of Is'rael; Land of Ju'dah; Land of Jeho'vah; the Holy Land.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.—On both sides of the Jordan, the *Am'orites*; in the hill country to the west of the Dead Sea, the *Hit'tites* or *Children of Heth*; northwards, the *Jeb'usites*; between the Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea, the *Ca'naanites*; between the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean, the *Per'izzites*; on the eastern coast of the Sea of Galilee, the *Gir'gashites* or *Gergesenes'*; at the foot of Leb'anon and Hermon, the *Hi'vites*; in the north-west, on the coast, the *Sido'nians*; in the south-west, on the coast, the *Phil'istines*.

TRIBES.—On the east of the Jordan, 1. REU'BEN; 2. GAD; 3. Half tribe of MANAS'SEH. Between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean, 4. JU'DAH; 5. SIM'

EON; 6. DAN. On the west of the Jordan, 7. BEN'JAMIN; 8. E'PHRAIM; 9. Half tribe of MANAS'SEH; 10. IS'SACHAR. On the western side of the Sea of Galilee, 11. ZEB'ULUN; 12. NAPH'TALI. North-west, on the Mediterranean, 13. ASH'ER.

PROVINCES.—In the north, GAL'ILEE; comprehending the tribes of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulun, and Issachar; subdivided into *Upper Galilee* or *Galilee of the Gentiles*, and *Lower Galilee*. In the middle, SAMA'RIA; comprehending Ephraim and the half tribe of Manasseh. In the south JUDE'A; comprehending Benjamin, Dan, Simeon, and the greater part of Judah. In the south-east, IDUME'A; comprehending the south of Judah and part of Arabia. In the east, PERE'A; comprehending Reuben, Gad, the half tribe of Manasseh, and part of Syria; subdivided into *Aile'ne*, *Trachoni'tis*, *Auran'tis*, *Iture'a*, *Batane'a*, *Gauloni'tis*, *Decap'olis*, and *Pere'a*.

RIVERS.—The *Jor'dan*, or *River of Dan*, rises at the foot of Anti-Lib'anus, flows through the Waters of Merom and the Sea of Galilee, and falls into the Dead Sea; the *Ar'non*, forming the southern boundary of the tribe of Reuben, falls into the Dead Sea; the *Jab'bok*, a tributary of the Jordan, flows through the tribe of Gad; the *Che'rith* flows through the east of Benjamin into the Jordan; the *Ki'shon*, in Issachar and Zebulun, falls into the Bay of Acre; the *Ka'nah*, separates the tribe of Ephraim from the half tribe of Manasseh; the *Ga'ash*, separates Ephraim from Dan; the *Esh'col* flows through the north-west of Judah; the *So'rek* flows through the north of Simeon into the Mediterranean; the *Be'sor* flows through the south of Simeon; the *River of Egypt* forms the south-west

boundary of the Holy Land; the *Ki'dron*, from the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, falls into the Dead Sea.

LAKES.—Eastward from the tribe of Judah, the *Lake of Sodom*, or the *Dead Sea*; between Zebulun and the half tribe of Manasseh, the *Sea of Gal'ilee*, the *Lake of Gennes'areth*, or *Sea of Tibe'rias*; northward, between Naphtali and the half tribe of Manasseh, the *Waters of Me'rom*; in the south of Gad, the *Sea of Ja'zer*.

MOUNTAINS.—Forming the northern boundary of Canaan, *Leb'anon*, divided into two ranges, *Lib'anus* on the west, and *Anti-Lib'anus* on the east; in the half tribe of Manasseh, *Her'mon* or *Sir'ion*, and *Ba'shan*; in the tribe of Gad, *Gil'ead*; in the tribe of Reuben, the mountains of *Ab'arim*, the most remarkable of which are the *Heights of Ba'al*, *Pis'gah*, *Pe'or*, and *Ne'bo*; on the sea coast, in the north-west of the half tribe of Manasseh, *Car'mel*; in the south of the tribe of Zebulun, *Ta'bor*; southward, in Issachar, *Gil'boa*; in the tribe of Ephraim, *Mount E'phraim*, *E'bal*, *Ger'izim*, and *Ga'ash*; in the tribe of Benjamin, the *Rock of Rim'mon*; within the walls of Jerusalem, *Mori'ah* and *Zi'on*; eastward from the city, the *Mount of Ol'ives*; between Jerusalem and Jericho, *Quaran-ta'na*; in the south-east of Judah, near the Dead Sea, *Hach'ilah*.

VALLEYS, PLAINS, ETC.—The *Vale of Sid'dim*; in the tribe of Reuben, north-east from the Dead Sea, the *Plains of Mo'ab* and the *Plain of Shi'tim*; in Idumea, south from the Dead Sea, the *Valley of Salt*; in the tribe of Judah, west from the Dead Sea, the *Wilder-*

ness of Ma'on, the Wilderness of Ziph, the Wilderness of En'gedi, the Wilderness of Tek'oah, and the Valley of Ber'achah; south from Bethlehem, the *Forest of Ha'reth*; near Hebron, the *Plain of Mam're*; in the north-west of Judah, the *Valley of Zeph'athah*; northwards, the *Valley of E'lah*; on the borders of Judah and Benjamin, the *Valley of Reph'aim*; north-west, the *Valley of A'jalon*; on the south of Jerusalem, the *Valley of Hin'nom*; on the east, the *Valley of Sha'veh*; along the west coast of the Dead Sea, and the course of the Jordan, the *Wilderness of Jude'a*; in the east of the tribe of Benjamin, the *Valley of A'chor*; northwards, near Shiloh, the *Valley of Bo'chim*; in the north of the tribe of Ephraim, the *Plain of Mo'reh*; on the eastern side of the Jordan, in the north of Gad, the *Wood of E'phraim*; along the coast of the Mediterranean, the *Plain of Sha'ron*; in the tribes of Issachar and Zebulun, along the course of the river Kishon, the *Plain of Jez'reel* or *Esdrae'lon*.

TOWNS.—1. REUBEN.—In the east of the tribe, *Hesh'bon*; southward, *Med'eba*; farther southward, *Ja'haz*; in the south of the tribe, *Be'zer* or *Boz'rah*, a city of refuge.

2. GAD.—About the middle of the tribe, *Ra'moth-Gil'ead*, a city of refuge; north-west, on the Jordan, *Suc'oth*; on the Jabbok, *Penu'el*; northward, *Mahana'im*; north-east, *De'bir* or *Lo'debar*; northward, *Mis'peh*; westward, *Ja'bish-Gil'ead*.

3. Half tribe of MANASSEH.—Near the middle of the tribe, *Go'lan*, a city of refuge; in the north-east, *Ed'rei*; north-west, *Gad'ara*; on the Sea of Galilee, *Ger'gesa*; near the northern shore of the lake, *Beth-*

sai'da or *Ju'lias* ; in the north of the tribe, *Ge'shur* ; north-west, near the sources of the Jordan, *La'ish* or *Dan*, and *Cesare'a-Philip'pi*.

4. JUDAH.—In the middle of the tribe, *He'bron*, a city of refuge ; northward, *Beth'lehem* ; north-west, *A'phek* ; southward, *Adul'lam* ; south-east, *Makke'dah* ; northward, *Beth'shemesh* ; still farther north, *Kir'jath-jea'rim* ; southward, *La'chish* ; north-east, *Lib'nah* ; southward, *Ke'ilah* ; south-east from Beth-lehem, *Tek'oah* ; in the south of the tribe, *Ka'desh-Bar'nea*.

5. SIMEON.—In the south-east of the tribe, *Beer'sheba* ; north-west, *Ge'rar* ; south-east, *Hor'mah* ; north-west, near the coast, *Ga'za* ; northward, *As'kelon* ; eastward, near the borders of Judah, *Zik'lag*.

6. DAN.—In the south-west of the tribe, *Ask'dod* or *Azo'tus* ; eastward, on the borders of Judah, *Zo'rah* ; near the middle of the tribe, *Gath* ; south-east, *Tim'nath* ; north-west, *Ek'ron* ; in the north-east, *A'jalon* ; north-west, *Arimathe'a* ; on the coast, *Jop'pa*.

7. BENJAMIN.—On the borders of Judah, *JERU'-SALEM* ; eastward, *Beth'phage* ; a little to the north-east, *Beth'any* ; northward, *An'athoth* ; north-west, *Gib'eah* ; south-west, *Miz'peh* ; north-west, *Em'maus* ; north-east, *Gib'eon* ; farther east, *Ra'mah* ; in the east of the tribe, *Jer'icho* ; eastward, *Gil'gal* ; north-west, *A'i* ; farther north-west, on the borders of Ephraim, *Beth'el*.

8. EPHRAIM.—In the north of the tribe, on the borders of Manasseh, *SAMA'RIA* ; southward, *She'chem*,

a city of refuge; farther south, *Shi'loh*; in the south of the tribe, *Gézer*; westward, on the borders of Dan, *Lyd'da*; northward, *Antip'atris*.

9. HALF tribe of MANASSEH.—On the coast, *Cesare'a*; in the south of the tribe, *Tir'zah*; northward, *The'bez*; north-west, *Do'than*; eastward, *Oph'rah*; north-east, *E'non*.

10. ISSACHAR.—In the middle of the tribe, *Jez'reel*; north-west, *A'phek*; north-east, *Shu'nem*; northward, *Nain*. Westward from Jezreel, *Megid'do*; north-east, *En'dor*; south-east, *Beth'shan* or *Scythop'olis*, all belonging to the half tribe of Manasseh.

11. ZEBULUN.—Near the middle of the tribe, *Naz'areth*; northward, *Ca'na*; on the Sea of Galilee, *Tibe'rias*.

12. NAPHTALI.—About the middle of the tribe, *Ke'desh-Naph'tali*, a city of refuge; northward, *A'beth-ma'achah*; southward, *Har'osheth*; northward, *Ha'zor*; on the Sea of Galilee, *Caper'naum*, *Chora'zin*, and *Bethsai'da*.

13. ASHER.—In the south-west of the tribe, on the coast, *Ac'cho* or *Ptolema'is*; northward, *Tyre*; northward, *Zar'ephath* or *Sarep'ta*; northward, *Si'don*.

USE OF THE GLOBES.

THE *terrestrial globe* represents the natural figure of the earth, with the circles supposed to be drawn upon its surface. The *celestial globe* represents the heavens, with the stars in their relative positions. Each globe revolves upon an axis, and is surrounded by two circular rings, cutting each other at right angles, the one called the *universal* or *brazen meridian*, and the other the *horizon*. On the brazen meridian are marked the degrees of latitude; and on the horizon the points of the compass, the months of the year, and the signs of the zodiac. Round the north pole is placed the *hour-circle*, on which are marked the hours of the day. The *quadrant of altitude* is a thin slip of brass, which can be applied to any part of the globe to measure distances: it is numbered from 0 to 90° in one direction, and from 0 to 18° in the other.

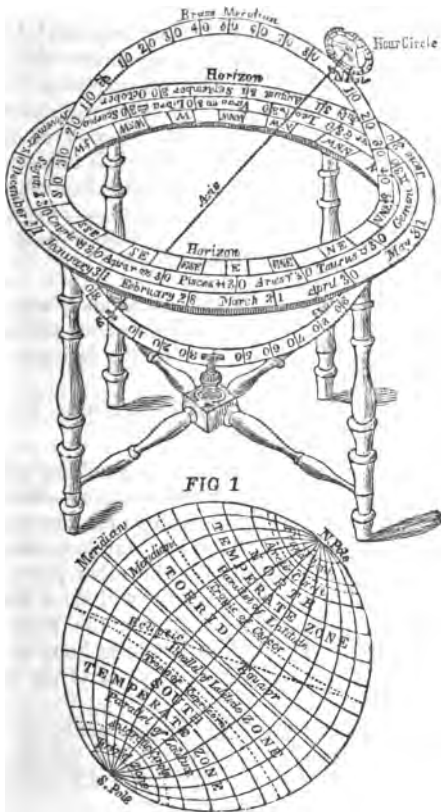
PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

I. *To find the latitude and longitude of a place.*—Bring the place to that side of the brazen meridian which is numbered towards the pole; the degree above the place is the latitude; the degree on the equator cut by the meridian is the longitude.

EXERCISES.—What is the latitude of London, Paris, Madrid, Rome, Lisbon, Edinburgh, Dublin, Vienna, Constantinople, Rio Janeiro, Cape Horn? What is the longitude of St Petersburg, Calcutta, Naples, Pekin, New York, Lima?

II. *To find a place, the latitude and longitude being given.*—Bring the given longitude on the equator to the meridian, and under the given latitude on the brazen meridian will be found the place required.

THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.



Ex.—What places are situated in $31^{\circ} 26'$ E. Long. and $30^{\circ} 6'$ S. Lat. ? in $18^{\circ} 28'$ E. Long. and $33^{\circ} 56'$ S. Lat. ? in $59^{\circ} 45'$ W. Long. and $13^{\circ} 12'$ N. Lat. ?

III. *To find the distance between any two places.*—Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over the two places, with the zero or cipher (0) over one of them, the figure over the other will show their distance in degrees; multiply the number of degrees by 69, to find the distance in English miles; or by 60, to find it in geographical or nautical miles.

Ex.—What is the distance between Quebec and Rio Janeiro? Rome and London? Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope? The Cape of Good Hope and London?

IV. *To rectify the globe for the latitude of any place.*—Elevate the north or south pole above the horizon as many degrees as are equal to the latitude of the place.

Ex.—Rectify the globe for Edinburgh, London, Paris, Lisbon, Buenos Ayres, Madras, Pekin.

V. *The hour of the day at one place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*—Bring the place at which the time is given to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to the given hour; then turn the globe till the other place comes under the meridian, and the index will show the hour at that place: if the place at which the hour is required be to the east of that where the hour is given, the hour will be later in the day; if to the west, it will be earlier.

Ex.—When it is noon at Edinburgh, what is the time at Lima, Mecca, and Canton? When it is 6 o'clock A.M. at London, what o'clock is it at Sydney, Cape Comorin, and Cape Horn?

VI. *To find the sun's place in the ecliptic, his de-*

clination, or distance from the equator, and the places to which he will be vertical on any given day.—Find the day of the month on the wooden horizon, opposite to which are the sign and degree in which the sun is for that day; then find the same sign and degree in the ecliptic on the globe; that is the sun's place; bring the place thus found to the brazen meridian, and the degree marked over it is the declination; turn the globe on its axis, and all the places which pass under the degree of declination will have the sun vertical at noon on that day.

Ex.—What is the sun's place on the 1st January, the 20th March, the 24th December, the 21st June, and the 23d September? What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on the 7th of May, the 10th of February, the 4th June, and the 14th December

VII. *The day and hour at one place being given, to find at what other place the sun is then vertical.*—Find the sun's declination: bring the given place to the meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to the given hour; then turn the globe till the index points to 12 noon, and the place under the degree of declination is the place required.

Ex.—Where is the sun vertical on the 8th of April, when it is 6 in the morning at Dublin? Where is the sun vertical on the 19th of September, when it is 4 o'clock in the morning at Amsterdam?

VIII. *To find the hour of the rising and setting of the sun, the point of the compass on which he rises and sets, and the length of the day and night at any given time and place.*—Rectify the globe for the latitude, bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the meridian, and set the index to 12 noon; then turn the globe on its axis eastward, till the sun's place cut the edge of the horizon, and opposite to it will be found the point

of the compass on which he rises ; the index will show the hour of rising ; turn the globe westward till the sun's place cut the edge of the horizon, and you will have the hour and the point at which he sets : the hour of rising doubled gives the length of the night ; the hour of setting doubled gives the length of the day.

Ex.—At what time does the sun rise and set, at Dublin, Archangel, Gibraltar, and the Cape of Good Hope, on the 15th June ? And what is the length of the day and night at those places ? At what points of the compass does the sun rise and set at Gibraltar on the 17th July, at St Petersburg on the 10th October, and at Edinburgh on the 9th June ?

IX. *The day and the hour at any particular place being given, to find all those places where the sun is then rising and setting, where it is noon, and where it is midnight.*—Find the place to which the sun is vertical, and bring it to the brazen meridian ; elevate the pole according to the latitude ; then to all those places round the western edge of the horizon, the sun will be rising ; to those on the eastern edge, setting ; to those under the upper half of the brazen meridian, it will be noon ; and to those under the lower half, midnight.

Ex.—To what places is the sun rising, to what places is he setting, and where is it noon and midnight, when at Edinburgh it is 7 in the morning, on the 14th of March ? Where is it noon on the 30th June, when at London it is 9 in the evening ? Where is it midnight on the 6th February, when it is noon at St Petersburg ?

PROBLEMS ON THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.*

I. *To find the right ascension and the declination of the sun or a star.*—Bring the sun's place or the star

* The Fixed Stars are divided into groups called *constellations*. Of these, twelve are in the zodiac, which extends 9° on each side

to the brazen meridian; the degree of the equator under the meridian is the right ascension; the degree of the meridian over the sun's place or the star is the declination.

Ex.—What is the sun's right ascension on the 5th July and the 13th October? What is the right ascension of α Lyræ, of Aldebaran in Taurus, and of Rigel in Orion's Foot? What is the declination of the sun on the 11th April? What is the declination of Castor in Gemini, and of Regulus in Leo?

II. *To find the time at which a star rises, comes to the meridian, or sets, at a given place, on a given day.*—Elevate the pole according to the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place on the given day to the brazen meridian; and set the index of the hour-circle

of the ecliptic; twenty-eight are to the north of it, and forty-four to the south. The constellations in the zodiac are, *Aries*, the Ram; *Taurus*, the Bull; *Gemini*, the Twins; *Cancer*, the Crab; *Leo*, the Lion; *Virgo*, the Virgin; *Libra*, the Balance; *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; *Sagittarius*, the Archer; *Capricornus*, the Goat; *Aquarius*, the Water-bearer; *Pisces*, the Fishes. The most remarkable of the northern constellations are, *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear; *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear; *Draco*, the Dragon; *Boötes*; *Corona Borealis*, the Northern Crown; *Hercules*; *Ophiucus* or *Serpentarius*, the Serpent-bearer; *Serpens*, the Serpent; *Lyra*, the Harp; *Cygnus*, the Swan; *Aquila* and *Antinous*, the Eagle and Antinous; *Delphinus*, the Dolphin; *Pegasus*, the Winged Horse; *Andromeda*; *Perseus*, with *Caput Medusæ*, the Head of Medusa; *Cassiopeia*; *Cepheus*; and *Auriga*, the Charioteer. The principal southern constellations visible in Great Britain are, *Orion*; *Canis Major*, the Great Dog; *Canis Minor*, the Little Dog; *Piscis Australis*, the Southern Fish; *Cetus*, the Whale.

The Planets are not represented on the Celestial Globe; but when it is known in what constellations in the zodiac they are, the problems can be applied to them in the same way as to the fixed stars. The primary planets are Vulcan, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune: there are, besides, ninety-one asteroids. The satellites, or moons, are twenty-two in number, of which the Earth has one, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus eight, and Neptune one. Jupiter is also remarkable for several belts or bands on its surface; and Saturn for three large rings, apparently at a great distance from the body of the planet and from one another.

to 12 o'clock; then bring the star successively to the eastern side of the horizon, the meridian, and the western side of the horizon, and the index will show the times at which the star rises, passes the meridian, and sets.

Ex.—At what time does Regulus, in Leo, rise, come to the meridian, and set, at Edinburgh, on the 4th of February? At what time does Alphecca, in Corona Borealis, rise, come to the meridian, and set, at Madrid, on the 7th of May?

III. *To represent the face of the heavens at any given time and place, so as to show all the stars then visible.*—Place the globe due north and south; elevate the pole according to the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place on the given day to the brazen meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to 12 o'clock; then, if before noon, turn the globe eastward till the given hour is under the meridian; if after noon, turn it westward; the surface of the globe will represent the face of the heavens.

Ex.—Represent the face of the heavens as it will appear at Edinburgh, for 2 and 6 in the morning on the 18th January; and at 8 and 11 evening on the 12th March.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.

1. DRAW lines round the map, to contain the numbers expressing the latitude and longitude.

2. Draw a meridian through the middle of the map, and divide it into as many parts as there are to be degrees of latitude.

3. Subdivide a line equal to one of these degrees into any number of small spaces, to measure minutes.

4. In the subjoined Table, find the length of a

degree of longitude on the parallel of latitude which is to pass through the top of the map.

5. To the right and left of the meridian drawn through the middle of the map, divide the line along the top into degrees of the length found in the Table.

6. Find the length of a degree of longitude on the parallel which is to pass through the bottom of the map.

7. On each side of the central meridian, divide the line along the bottom of the map into degrees of the length found in the Table.

8. Draw meridians from the degrees marked along the bottom to those marked along the top.

9. Produce the central meridian, and any two of the others at an equal distance on each side of it, till they meet in a point.

10. From this point as a centre, describe lines from one side of the map to the other, passing through the degrees marked on the central meridian.

11. Number the degrees along the sides and the top and bottom, and subdivide them into such parts as the scale of the map will admit.

12. From an accurate map, or a table of latitudes and longitudes, lay down the capes, towns, and other prominent places, in their proper situations, and then trace the boundaries, rivers, mountains, etc.

TABLE,
SHOWING THE LENGTH OF A DEGREE OF LONGITUDE ON ANY
PARALLEL OF LATITUDE BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE
POLES, THE EARTH BEING SUPPOSED A SPHERE.

Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	English Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	English Miles.	Deg. of Lat.	Geog. Miles.	English Miles.
1	59.99	69.10	31	51.43	59.24	61	29.09	33.51
2	59.96	69.07	32	50.88	58.61	62	28.17	32.45
3	59.92	69.02	33	50.32	57.97	63	27.24	31.38
4	59.85	68.94	34	49.74	57.30	64	26.30	30.29
5	59.77	68.85	35	49.15	56.62	65	25.36	29.21
6	59.67	68.74	36	48.54	55.91	66	24.40	28.11
7	59.55	68.60	37	47.92	55.20	67	23.44	27.00
8	59.42	68.45	38	47.28	54.46	68	22.48	25.89
9	59.26	68.26	39	46.63	53.72	69	21.50	24.76
10	59.09	68.06	40	45.96	52.94	70	20.52	23.64
11	58.89	67.84	41	45.28	52.16	71	19.53	22.50
12	58.68	67.60	42	44.59	51.36	72	18.54	21.35
13	58.46	67.34	43	43.88	50.55	73	17.54	20.20
14	58.22	67.07	44	43.16	49.72	74	16.54	19.05
15	57.95	66.76	45	42.43	48.88	75	15.53	17.89
16	57.67	66.43	46	41.68	48.01	76	14.52	16.72
17	57.38	66.10	47	40.92	47.14	77	13.50	15.55
18	57.06	65.73	48	40.15	46.25	78	12.47	14.36
19	56.73	65.35	49	39.36	45.34	79	11.45	13.19
20	56.38	64.95	50	38.57	44.43	80	10.42	12.00
21	56.01	64.52	51	37.76	43.50	81	9.39	10.81
22	55.63	64.08	52	36.94	42.55	82	8.35	9.62
23	55.23	63.62	53	36.11	41.60	83	7.31	8.42
24	54.81	63.14	54	35.27	40.63	84	6.27	7.22
25	54.38	62.64	55	34.41	39.64	85	5.23	6.02
26	53.93	62.12	56	33.55	38.65	86	4.19	4.82
27	53.46	61.58	57	32.68	37.64	87	3.14	3.61
28	52.97	61.02	58	31.80	36.63	88	2.09	2.40
29	52.47	60.44	59	30.90	35.59	89	1.05	1.21
30	51.96	59.85	60	30.00	34.56	90	0.00	0.00

THE COUNTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND.

Counties in the North.

Northumberland, the most northerly of the English counties, signifies the "land north of the Humber." The Tweed bounds it on the N., separating it from the Scotch county of Berwick; the Cheviot Hills and Cumberland border it on the W., Durham on the S., and the North Sea on the E. It is somewhat triangular in shape. Area, 1952 sq. m.; pop. about 387,000. Surface rugged; hills in the W. and S.W. bleak, but valuable for their lead-mines. The Cheviot uplands afford pasturage to innumerable flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. *Allenheads*, the centre of the lead-mining district, is the highest inhabited spot in England, being 1400 feet above sea-level. Towards the coast and in the valleys watered by the *Coquet*, *Tyne*, *Till*, and *Aln*, the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The county derives its chief wealth from its minerals, especially coal, for the mining of which there are about 100 coal-pits in operation. The manufactures are varied and important, and are principally carried on in *Newcastle* and along the banks of the *Tyne*, where there are ship-building yards and docks, glass-works, potteries, and iron-foundries.

Cumberland.—This county lies to the W. of Northumberland, and is famous for its lake scenery. The Liddel and Esk divide it on the N. from the Scotch county of Dumfries; the Solway Frith and Irish Sea bound it on the W., and Lancashire and Westmoreland on the S. Area, 1564 sq. m.; pop. more than 220,000. Surface mountainous, with fine valleys between the hills; hence the name Cumberland, the "land of the Cumbri," or dwellers in valleys. The chief mountains are *Scafell*, with two peaks, 3092 and 3229 feet high; *Helvellyn*, 3055 feet; and *Skiddaw*, 3022 feet. There are fifteen lakes in the county, the principal being *Ullswater*, *Derwentwater*, *Bassenthwaite*, *Borrowdale*, and *Buttermere*. The *Eden*, *Esk*, and *Derwent*, are the chief rivers. A large portion of the county is devoted to grazing purposes, and butter forms a principal export. The minerals embrace copper, iron, lead, plumbago, and coal. The finest plumbago in the world is found at *Borrowdale*. The coal-field lies along the coast, and seams are worked beneath the sea, nearly two miles beyond high-water mark. The county town, *Carlisle*, on the *Eden*, has a cathedral, and a castle, built by William Rufus, where Mary Queen of Scots was confined.

Durham, said to signify "the abode of wild animals," is a maritime county, open to the North Sea on the E.; the Derwent and Tyne separate it on the N. from Northumberland; Cumberland and a small part of

Westmoreland bound its W. angle; and the Tees divides it on the S. from Yorkshire. Area, 973 sq. m.; pop. upwards of 685,000. Surface hilly, sloping from the west towards the coast. The principal rivers are the *Wear*, *Tyne*, and *Tees*. Durham is one of the chief coal and lead mining counties of England. Iron also is largely mined, and other mineral products are obtained on a scale of great importance. Iron ship-building is extensively carried on at *Sunderland*, *South Shields*, *Stockton*, and *Hartlepool*. The manufactures are various, but only important in a few branches. *Durham*, on the *Wear*, is the county town; it has a cathedral and university.

Westmoreland, like Cumberland, its northern boundary, is celebrated for its lake scenery. Lancashire bounds it on the W. and S., and Yorkshire on the E. Area, 758 sq. m.; pop. about 65,000. Surface very mountainous, with large and numerous tracts of moorland, from which the county derives its name. The principal mountain summits are *Helvellyn* (partly in Cumberland), *Bowfell*, and *Crowfell*. The lakes, especially *Windermere*, are remarkable for their beauty. The *Eden* in the N. and the *Kent* in the S., are the chief streams. Great numbers of geese and swine are reared for exportation. Sheep and cattle are also extensively bred for the supply of southern markets. *Appleby*, on the *Eden*, is the county town, but *Kendal*, on the *Kent*, is a more important place.

Lancashire, one of the most populous and important of English counties, is bordered on the N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland; W. by the Irish Sea; S. by Cheshire; and E. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the long ridge familiarly known as the "Backbone of England." Area, 1906 sq. m.; pop. 2,819,000. The county is very irregular in form, the district of Furness, on the north-western side, being entirely divided from the rest of the county by Morecambe Bay. Surface rugged and mountainous in the N. and E., but level towards the coast. The highest summit in the north is the *Old Man in Conistone Fells*, 2577 feet above sea-level. The chief rivers are the *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Wyre*, *Lune*, *Leven*, and *Duddon*, all of which fall into the Irish Sea by large estuaries. The principal lakes are *Windermere* (partly in Westmoreland), *Conistone*, and *Esthwaite*. In Lancashire, the canal and railway systems have been, perhaps, more fully developed than in any other county. This has been rendered necessary by the ever-increasing demands of its immense commerce and cotton manufactures. Coal is the chief mineral product of the county—the extent of the coal-field being estimated at 400 sq. m. Copper, iron, and lead are also worked to a considerable extent. The principal manufacturing and commercial centres are *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, *Preston*, and *Blackburn*.

Yorkshire, the most extensive county in England, lies to the S. of Durham, from which it is separated by the river Tees. Westmoreland and Lancashire bound it on the W.; Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln on the S.; and the North Sea on the E. Area, 5985 sq. m.; pop. upwards of 2,439,000. The county is divided into three ridings (North, East, and West), and the Ainsty or Liberty of the city of York. Each riding may be regarded as a separate county, having a civil and military jurisdiction distinct from the others. The North Riding contains the rich agricultural districts of *Cleveland* and *Ryedale*, and is chiefly famous as a grazing country. The principal rivers are the *Tees*, *Swale*, and *Ure*. The most important towns are *Northallerton*, *Scarborough*, and *Whitby*. The East Riding comprises the hilly district called the *Wolds*, which extends from N. to S. through nearly the whole riding. Here agriculture is very ex-

tensively carried on. The *Hull*, *Ouse*, and *Derwent* are the chief rivers; and *Hull* (a great centre of commerce), *Beverley*, *Bridlington*, and *Great Driffield* are the principal towns. All the S. and W. parts of the county are embraced in the West Riding, which contains some of the most fertile tracts and most picturesque scenery in England. The N. part is traversed by a range of lofty hills, the highest summit of which is *Wharfedale*, 2414 feet above the level of the sea. This riding has been pronounced one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. *Leeds*, *Bradford*, *Huddersfield*, *Halifax*, *Wakefield*, and *Dewsbury* are great seats of woollen manufacture; and *Sheffield* has won a world-wide reputation for its cutlery and plated goods. This division of Yorkshire is intersected by the rivers *Wharfe*, *Calder*, *Aire*, *Don*, and *Ribble*; and numerous canals and lines of railway connect all the large towns.

Counties in the East.

Lincolnshire.—The name of this maritime county is derived from the British *lyn* or *lyn*, a pool or marsh, and the Latin *colonia*, a colony. On the N. it is bounded by the Humber; on the W. by the counties of York, Nottingham, and Leicester; on the S. by Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge shires; and on the E. by the North Sea. Area, 2774 sq. m.; pop. upwards of 436,000. Lincolnshire is eminently a corn-growing and grazing county. The surface is mostly low and flat—the coast between the Humber and the Wash being very marshy. The county is divided into three districts, viz., the Parts of Lindsey, in the N.E., including the wolds or chalk hills; the Parts of Kesteven, in the S.W.; and the Parts of Holland, in the S.E., embracing a large portion of the *Fens*. The reclaimed portion of these Fens forms one of the richest agricultural and grazing tracts in the kingdom. In those localities which have not yet been brought into cultivation, vast flocks of geese are reared, principally for their feathers. The Lincoln breeds of sheep, oxen, and horses have a high reputation, and the great horse-fairs of the county are frequented by dealers from the chief countries of Europe. The principal rivers are the *Trent*, *Ancholme*, *Witham*, and *Welland*, and several canals intersect the county in various directions. *Lincoln*, on the Witham, is the county town.

Cambridgeshire is an inland agricultural county lying to the S. of Lincolnshire, which forms its N. boundary. On the W. it is flanked by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford; on the S. by Hertford and Essex; and on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk. Area, 821 sq. m.; pop. upwards of 186,000. The districts in the S. and S.W. are elevated; but the surface of the county is mostly flat and marshy—the N. part being comprised in what is known as the Bedford Level. The dairy farms of Cambridgeshire are somewhat noted, and their produce is eagerly sought after in the London markets. The chief rivers are the *Ouse*, with its tributary the *Cam* or *Granta*, the *Nen*, and the *Lark*. The county town, *Cambridge* (i.e., "bridge over the Cam"), is celebrated for its University. The cathedral town is *Ely*, situated on a dry eminence in the *Isle of Ely*.

Norfolk.—This large and important county is bounded on the N. and E. by the North Sea; on the S. by Suffolk; and on the W. by Cambridgeshire and the Wash. The name means "north folk," used relatively to Suffolk. Area, 2116 sq. m.; pop. about 439,000. The surface is almost level; and although the county is half encompassed by the ocean, it possesses very few seaports. At many places on the coast, sandbanks stretch far seaward, and render navigation exceedingly dangerous. The chief rivers are the *Ouse*, the *Yare* (with its affluents the *Waveney* and the *Wensum*),

and the *Burs*. Mackerel and herring fishing is carried on to a great extent along the coast, especially in the neighbourhood of *Yarmouth*. Agriculture, however, forms the principal occupation of the people. The fenny portions of the county supply immense numbers of geese and turkeys, which are held in high repute. The county town is *Norwich*.

Suffolk (*i. e.*, "south folk," used relatively to Norfolk), is a maritime county, bounded on the N. by Norfolk; on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the North Sea. Area, 1481 sq. m.; pop. upwards of 348,000. The surface is similar to that of Norfolk. The *Stour*, the *Waveney*, the *Ouse*, the *Orwell*, and the *Blyth*, are the chief rivers. The manufactures of Suffolk are of secondary importance; in the making of agricultural implements, however, it holds a high rank—*Ipswich*, *Stowmarket*, and *Bury St Edmunds*, sending out large numbers of steam cultivators, ploughs, etc., to all parts of the world. Great care is given to the rearing of cattle, sheep, and pigs. *Ipswich*, the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey, is the chief town. *Lowestoft*, occupying the most eastern point of England, called *Lowestoft Ness*, is a fashionable bathing-place.

Essex ("the East Saxons") is almost wholly an agricultural county. It has as its N. boundary the river *Stour*, which divides it from Suffolk; Hertford and Middlesex are on the W.; the Thames on the S.; and the North Sea on the E. Area, 1657 sq. m.; pop. about 466,000. Towards the sea and the Thames, the surface is low and marshy, and much broken up into islets and small peninsulas; but towards the centre and the N. it is beautifully diversified with richly-wooded hills and fertile dales. Essex is watered by the *Colne*, the *Chelmer*, the *Crouch*, the *Blackwater*, the *Roding*, etc., as well as by its boundary rivers, the *Thames*, the *Stour*, and the *Lea*. Woollens were formerly manufactured on a large scale in several places in the county, but the trade has greatly declined; the manufacture of silks, however, is still carried on. Off the coast are valuable oyster fisheries. The chief town is *Chelmsford*, on the *Chelmer*.

Counties in the South.

Kent, from the Celtic *ceana*, a promontory.—This important maritime county occupies a portion of the south-east angle of England. Its N. boundary is formed by the Thames and its estuary; Surrey and Sussex flank it on the W. and S. respectively; and the Strait of Dover on the E. Area, 1624 sq. m.; pop. about 848,000. Kent is noted for its uncommonly beautiful scenery. Two principal ridges of hills, continuous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hampshire, traverse the county from W. to E., and terminate in the white cliffs of Dover. These ridges are termed the Upper and Lower Hills; the former, however, is popularly known as the *Hog's Back*. In the S. are the tracts called the *Weald* and *Romney Marsh*, the latter of which comprises 44,000 acres, and affords excellent pasturage for sheep. The soil throughout the county, but especially in the *Isle of Thanet*, is exceedingly fertile. The hop-gardens are the largest in England. Off the coast are several valuable oyster fisheries. Paper-making and ship-building give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. Kent is watered by the *Thames*, *Medway*, *Stour*, *Darent*, and *Rother*. The county town is *Maidstone*. It was in this county the Romans under Cæsar first landed when they invaded Britain.

Sussex (from *Suth-seaxe*, "South Saxons") is bounded on the N. by Kent and Surrey; on the W. by Hampshire; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the E. by Kent. Area, 1464 sq. m.; pop. about 417,000.

A range of chalk hills called the *South Downs* traverses the county from W. to E., and ends in the lofty cliff of *Beachy Head*. These Downs are covered by fine short turf, on which about 300,000 of the famous South-down breed of sheep are pastured. North of this chain of hills is the fertile and richly-wooded district called the *Weald*. The rivers of Sussex are small, the chief being the *Rother*, *Arun*, *Adur*, and *Ouse*. The manufactures of the county are only of local importance. The county town is *Chichester*. Most of the towns on the coast, such as *Brighton* and *Hastings*, are favourite resorts as watering-places. It was on the Sussex coast that the Normans under William the Conqueror landed in 1066.

Surrey (from the Saxon *Suth-ric*, "the south kingdom") lies to the W. of Kent; the Thames, forming its N. boundary, separates it from Middlesex; the counties of Berks and Hants flank it on the W.; and Sussex on the S. Area, 748 sq. m.; pop. upwards of 1,090,000. The surface of the county is beautifully diversified by hill and dale. Most of the land is under tillage, and in the vale of *Farnham* hops of the finest quality are raised. Except in *Southwark*, *Lambeth*, and elsewhere near London, manufactures are of little importance. Besides its boundary river the *Thames*, the *Wey* is the only other stream in the county worth mentioning. *Guildford* is the chief town. The famous *Magna Charta* was signed by King John at *Runnymede*, near *Egham*, on the borders of this county.

Berks or *Berkshire* is a picturesque inland county lying in the valley of the Thames. It is bounded on the N. by the shires of Buckingham and Oxford; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire; and on the E. by Surrey. Area, 705 sq. m.; pop. about 198,000. The surface is undulating, rising in some places into hills. The S.E. and E. parts are occupied by *Windsor Forest* and *Park*. On the hills to the N. of *Lambourn*, in the W., is the famous *White Horse Hill*, remarkable for having the figure of a horse, 374 feet in length, cut out in the turf of the chalk downs; and near it is the ancient borough of *Wantage*, the birthplace of *Alfred* the Great. Berks is watered by the *Thames*, *Kennet*, *Loddon*, *Ock*, etc. Chief towns, *Reading*, *Windsor* (a favourite royal residence), and *Abingdon*.

Hampshire, abbreviated *Hants*, and in Acts of Parliament called *Southamptonshire*, is an important county lying S. of Berks, and including within its limits the Isle of Wight. On the W. it is bounded by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the E. by Sussex and Surrey. Area, 1672 sq. m.; pop. about 544,000. Hants is distinguished for its agriculture; its seacoast has also rendered it of considerable importance as a maritime and commercial county. It is traversed by the ranges of the *North* and *South Downs*. The S.W. portion is occupied by the *New Forest*, and is nearly separated from the main portion by the extensive bay called *Southampton Water*. The county is well supplied with canals and rivers, the chief of the latter being the *Itchen*, *Avon*, *Anton*, *Stour*, and *Tees*. *Southampton* and *Portsmouth* are large trade centres. *Aldershot*, on the borders of Surrey, is the site of a great military camp; and near *Hyde*, in the Isle of Wight, is *Osborne House*, a favourite marine residence of Queen Victoria.

Dorset or *Dorsetshire* is a maritime county adjoining Hants, which forms its E. boundary. On the S. is the English Channel; on the W. the counties of Devon and Somerset; and on the N. Somerset and Wilts. Area, 988 sq. m.; pop. about 196,000. Chalk downs, on which nearly a million of sheep are pastured, run along the coast, and through the centre of the county from E. to W. The *Stour* and the *Frome* are the principal rivers. The manufactures of Dorset are comparatively small. Much attention is given to dairy farming, which forms a most important branch

of industry. Between *Lyme Regis* and *Portland Point*, mackerel fishing is carried on from April to June. The chief mineral products of the county are the noted Portland and Purbeck building stones, coarse marble, and potter's clay. *Dorchester* is the county town.

Wiltshire or Wiltshire is an inland county surrounded by Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, Berks, and Hants. Area, 1351 sq. m.; pop. about 257,000. Its centre is occupied by the table-land of *Salisbury Plain*, on which are situated the celebrated Druidical remains called Stonehenge. The rivers *Avon* and *Kennet*, and some affluents of the Thames, have their rise in Salisbury Plain. In the N. and S. much of the soil is highly fertile. More attention, however, is given to dairy farming than to tillage. On the downs in the S. about 700,000 sheep are pastured, and in many places of the county pigs are reared in large numbers. The manufacturing industry of Wiltshire is important and varied. Broadcloths are woven at *Bradford*, *Devizes*, *Heybury*, *Chippenham*, etc.; carpets at *Wilton*; and silks at *Stourton* and *Maiden-Bradley*. Cutlery and steel goods are made at *Salisbury*, the county town, which is celebrated for its cathedral.

Somersetshire, a maritime county, lies open to the Bristol Channel on the N.W.; its other boundaries are the counties of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Dorset, and Devon. Area, 1636 sq. m.; pop. 463,000. The surface is much diversified, the most prominent features being the *Mendip Hills* and the range of which the *Quantock Hills* form a part. These divide the county into three portions, in the N. of which are the rivers *Yeo* and *Avon*; in the centre the *Brue*, *Parret*, and *Aze*; and in the W. the *Tone*,—all flowing into the Bristol Channel. Along the slope and base of the hills the land is well cultivated; but towards the coast are the fenny districts known as the Marshes. Somersetshire excels in agricultural produce. The manufactures are very varied. The county contains the cities of *Bath*, *Wells*, and part of *Bristol*.

Devonshire, from its fertility and fine climate, is called the garden of England; it has on the E. Somerset and Dorset; S., the English Channel; W., Cornwall; and N., the Bristol Channel. Area, 2589 sq. m.; pop. about 601,000. Its physical features are very diverse. Dartmoor and Exmoor are wild sterile tracts; the valleys in the S. are beautiful and fertile. Devon is chiefly an agricultural and mining county. At the various ports, ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. The county is noted for its cider, and its butter is the best in the world. The rivers *Eze*, *Taw*, *Tamar*, *Dart*, *Aze*, *Torridge*, and *Teign* traverse Devon in various directions, most of them having estuaries which form convenient harbours. The chief towns are *Exeter* and *Plymouth*.

Cornwall (i.e., "Cornish Wales") forms the S.W. extremity of England, and is surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where the river Tamar separates it from Devonshire. Area, 1365 sq. m.; pop. about 362,000. From N.E. to S.W. the county is traversed by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, intersected by valleys of great beauty and fertility. The coasts are rocky and much indented by inlets of the sea. The chief rivers are the *Tamar*, *Lynher*, *Towey*, *Ful*, and *Alan* or *Camel*. Cornwall is rich in metals. Tin was worked there by the Phœnicians long before the Christian era. Silver, copper, lead, antimony, zinc, etc., are extensively mined. Porcelain clay is exported in great quantities. On the coasts are valuable fisheries of pilchard and mackerel. *Bodmin* is the county town, but *Truro* has more inhabitants.

Counties in the West.

Gloucestershire is surrounded by the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Somerset, Wilts, Berks, and Oxford. Area, 1257 sq. m.; pop. 534,000. This county has three natural divisions, viz., in the E. the *Cotswold Hills*; in the W. the elevated district known as the *Forest of Dean*, which abounds with coal and iron; and between these the fertile valley of the Severn, once celebrated for its vineyards, and now equally so for its orchards, gardens, corn lands, and rich pastures, and for the cheese called Double Glo'ster. The principal rivers are the *Severn*, *Wye*, *Isis*, and *Upper and Lower Avon*. By means of the Severn, the county has communication with the Bristol Channel, and obtains in a great degree the advantages of a maritime situation. The largest town is *Bristol*, which has an immense trade and extensive manufactures. *Stroud* is the centre of the woollen cloth manufacture. *Cheltenham*, one of the finest cities in the kingdom, is much resorted to for its medicinal waters. *Gloucester* (i.e., "fair city") is the county town.

Monmouthshire, as regards language and manners, is essentially a Welsh county. Its N. boundary is Herefordshire; the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan border it on the W.; the estuary of the Severn on the S.; and Gloucestershire on the E. Area, 575 sq. m.; pop. 195,000. The scenery in most parts of the county is unusually picturesque, combining the wildness of mountain regions with the rich beauty of fertile valleys. Monmouth, especially in the W., abounds with coal, limestone, and ironstone. The chief rivers are the *Wye*, *Usk*, *Munnow*, and *Romney*. The county town is *Monmouth*, i.e., "the town at the mouth of the Munnow." The celebrated ruins of Tintern Abbey occupy a most beautiful site on the banks of the Wye.

Herefordshire is bounded N. by Shropshire; W. by Radnor and Brecknock; S. by Monmouth and Gloucester; and E. by Worcester. Area, 836 sq. m.; pop. 125,000. The surface is hilly, with valleys here and there opening out into wide-spread plains. The principal hills are the *Hatterel* range of the *Black Mountains* in the S.W., and the *Malvern Hills* on the E. The *Lugg*, *Wye*, *Arrow*, *Frome*, and *Munnow*, are the chief rivers. The soil is extremely fertile. Orchards are numerous, the apple crop yielding 20,000 hogsheads of cider annually. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and the breeds are celebrated. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. The city of *Hereford* ("ford of the army") is the capital of the county.

Shropshire or Salop, remarkable for its mineral wealth, is bounded on the N. by Chester; W. by Denbigh, Montgomery, and Radnor; S. by Hereford and Worcester; and E. by Stafford. Area, 1290 sq. m.; pop. 248,000. The scenery of Salop is of a varied character. The N. portion is comparatively level, and is under tillage; the S. is mountainous. The *Severn* traverses the centre of the county, and is bordered by fine meadow land. Among the tributaries of the Severn are the *Mede*, *Perry*, *Warf*, *Rea*, and *Corve*. The chief town is *Shrewsbury* ("the town among shrubs"), a great mart for Welsh flannel. The manufactures of Salop embrace glass, stoneware, carpets, linens, gloves, paper, and hardwares.

Cheshire is separated on the N. from Lancashire by the river Mersey; the counties of Flint and Denbigh bound it on the W.; Salop and part of Stafford on the S.; and part of Stafford and Derby on the E. Area, 1104 sq. m.; pop. about 561,000. Except in the E. and W. borders, the surface is flat and well wooded. The *Mersey*, *Dee*, and *Weaver* are the principal

rivers. The soil and climate are alike favourable for Cheshire as a grazing county. Dairy farms are numerous, and the cheese produced is famous throughout the United Kingdom. The mineral products are coal, copper, lead, and rock-salt. Cotton spinning, printing, and dyeing afford occupation to large numbers of the population; and manufactures of silk, linen, ribbons, leather, etc., are carried on in several places of the county. On the banks of the Mersey are iron ship-building works of great magnitude. *Chester*, a very ancient place, is the capital of the county.

Midland Counties.

Staffordshire.—This important county is enclosed by Cheshire, Salop, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, and Derby. Area, 1188 sq. m.; pop. 887,000. Most part of the centre is level, interspersed here and there with gently rising eminences. The tracts in the N. and N.E. are hilly, and consist chiefly of wild moorland. The district known as the *Potteries* (about eight miles long by three miles broad) is in the N. South Staffordshire is called the *Black Country*, because for many miles the surface is so cut up by collieries and iron-works that there is no cultivation. The country is watered by the *Trent* and its tributaries, the *Sow*, *Tame*, *Blyth*, *Churnet*, etc. Although agriculture is pursued with much energy, and employs a large number of the population, Staffordshire is a mining and manufacturing rather than an agricultural county. Its porcelain and earthenware have acquired a world-wide celebrity for their excellence and beauty; and its iron goods, from nails to steam machinery, are also widely known. At *Stafford* ("the ford crossed by staffs or stilts"), the county town, vast quantities of boots and shoes are manufactured.

Derbyshire is bounded on the N. by Yorkshire; W. by Cheshire and Stafford; S. by Stafford and Leicester; and E. by Nottingham. Area, 1029 sq. m.; pop. about 381,000. The N.W. portion of the county is mountainous and highly picturesque, and is called the *High Peak*. It abounds in lead, and in extraordinary caverns. The greatest elevation is more than 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The chief rivers are the *Trent*, *Derwent*, *Dove*, and *Wye*. The coal, iron, and lead mines are of great importance. Silk and cotton manufactures are extensive. The first silk-mill in the kingdom was erected at *Derby*, the county town, in 1717; and the first cotton-mill in England was established at *Cromford*, on the Derwent, above Derby.

Nottinghamshire has Yorkshire as its N. boundary; Derby on the W.; Leicester on the S.; and Lincoln on the E. Area, 822 sq. m.; pop. 320,000. Except in the vale of *Trent*, the surface is undulating, and here and there exhibiting remains of the famous forest of *Sherwood*, once the favourite resort of the noted Robin Hood. The county is watered by the *Trent* and its affluents, the *Idle* and the *Soar*. Nottinghamshire is the principal seat of the English cotton hosiery and lace manufactures. The county town is *Nottingham*, i.e., "town with caves."

Rutlandshire ("red land") is the smallest of the English counties, and is surrounded by Lincoln, Northampton, and Leicester. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. about 22,000. The physical aspects of the county, especially in the wooded parts, are very picturesque, the surface being much diversified by ranges of gently rising hills, intersected by valleys of about half a mile in width. The county is watered by the *Welland*, *Wash*, *Wreak*, and *Chater*. Rutlandshire is not so much a grain-growing as a grazing county. *Oakham* and *Uppingham* are the chief towns.

Leicestershire lies to the S. of Nottingham and Derby, and has on its E. side Rutland and Lincoln; on the S. Warwick and Northampton; and on the W. Derby, Stafford, and Warwick. Area, 803 sq. m.; pop. about 269,000. The surface is almost entirely covered with ranges of low hills, the most elevated point being *Bardon Hill*, 853 feet high. The principal streams are the *Soar* (a tributary of the Trent), *Wreak*, *Tame*, *Anker*, *Mease*, and *Devon*. Grazing and sheep farming, and in some places the dairy, occupy the chief attention of the Leicestershire agriculturists. In the *Melton Mowbray* district, most of the famous *Stilton* cheese is made. The manufactures of the county are varied and important, and embrace plain and fancy hosiery, elastic goods, ribbons, lace, boots and shoes, machinery, etc.; mining also affords considerable employment. The chief town is *Leicester*, i.e., "the town on the Leire," now named the *Soar*. It is the principal seat in the kingdom of the woollen hosiery manufacture.

Northamptonshire is encompassed by the counties of Rutland, Lincoln, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Warwick, and Leicester. Area, 984 sq. m.; pop. 244,000. Extensive forests and well-watered wood-clad vales diversify and give picturesqueness to the scenery of this county. The *Nen* and the *Welland* are the principal rivers; both of them flow N.E. and fall into the estuary of the *Wash*. Northamptonshire is chiefly a cattle-rearing county. Dairy farms are numerous and extensive, and vast quantities of butter are produced for the London market. The county town is *Northampton*, i.e., "town on the Northern Water." It is the principal seat of the English boot and shoe manufacture.

Huntingdonshire is enclosed by the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Cambridge. Area, 359 sq. m.; pop. about 64,000. Almost the whole area of this small county is in arable or pasture lands. The N. portion is fenny, and is included in the midland division of that extensive tract known as the Bedford Level. The *Ouse* traverses the S. angle of the county in a N.E. direction, and the *Nen* skirts its N. boundary. The chief town is *Huntingdon* (i.e., "hunter's hill"), the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell.

Bedfordshire is bordered on the N. by the counties of Northampton and Huntingdon; on the E. by Cambridge and Hertford; on the S. by Hertford; and on the W. by Buckingham. Area, 462 sq. m.; pop. 146,000. The face of the country is pleasingly diversified with gentle alternations of hill and dale. In the S. is a ridge of chalk hills, sparsely covered with soil; the N. and N.E. is well cultivated; and rich grazing land extends from the middle to the S.E. corner of the county. The principal rivers are the *Ouse*, *Ivel*, and *Lea*. Almost the only manufactures carried on are straw-plaiting (for which *Dunstable* and *Luton* are famous), and thread-lace making, in both of which a large proportion of the female population is engaged. *Bedford* (i.e., "fortress at the ford") is the chief town in the county, and is remarkable for the number of its charitable and educational institutions. The celebrated John Bunyan composed the "Pilgrim's Progress" while a prisoner in Bedford jail.

Hertfordshire, or *Herts*, is encompassed by the shires of Bedford, Cambridge, Essex, Middlesex, and Buckingham. Area, 611 sq. m.; pop. 193,000. The N. part of the county is skirted by a range of chalk downs (a branch of the Chiltern Hills), rising to an elevation of about 900 feet above the level of the sea. Hertford is chiefly an agricultural county, and ranks among the leading wheat-growing districts of England. More than five-sixths of the surface is under cultivation, and nowhere is the science of farming better understood. The principal rivers are the *Lea*,

Colne, Verlam, and New River. The staple manufacture of the county is malt, *Ware* being the largest malting town in the kingdom. Straw-plait and paper are extensively made in the S. and W. Corn is the principal article of trade. The county town is *Hertford*, on the *Lea*.

Middlesex (the "Middle Saxons"), the metropolitan county of England, is, next to Rutland, the smallest of the English counties; it is, however, next to Lancashire, the most populous. Hertford forms its N. boundary; the *Lea* divides it on the E. from Essex, the *Thames* on the S. from Surrey, and the *Colne* on the W. from Bucks. Area, 281 sq. m.; pop. upwards of 2,539,000. The surface consists, for the most part, of gentle undulations. A range of hills, averaging 400 feet above the level of the *Thames*, extends along the N. boundary; and another range skirts the N. side of London by Hornsey, Highgate, and Hampstead. The chief rivers are those forming the E., S., and W. boundaries, and the *Brent*, which is the only stream of consequence traversing the centre of the county. The *New River* supplies a large part of the metropolis with water for domestic purposes. The agricultural industry of the county is considerable, more than three-fifths of the entire area being under crops. Middlesex contains, besides London, only four towns of over 2000 inhabitants. These are *Brentford* (the county town), *Hounslow*, *Staines*, and *Uxbridge*. London is the largest city and the first commercial port in the world. There manufactures of every kind are carried on upon a scale of great magnitude. It is also the great centre of the literature, science, and art of the kingdom.

Buckinghamshire is bounded on the N. by Northampton; E. by Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex; S. by Berks and a small part of Surrey; and W. by Oxford. Area, 729 sq. m.; pop. 178,000. The S. part of the county is occupied by the *Chiltern Hills*, and the centre by the vale of *Aylesbury*, which is celebrated for its fertility. The sheep bred in this valley are noted for the weight and fineness of their fleeces. The chief rivers are the *Thames*, *Ouse*, *Colne*, and *Thame*. Buckinghamshire, being eminently an agricultural county, has few manufactures. There are some large paper-mills and a few silk-mills on the streams, and lace and straw-plaiting afford employment to women and girls in the small towns and villages. *Buckingham* (i.e., "the town among beeches") is the nominal capital of the county, but *Aylesbury*, which is the assize town, is practically the county town.

Oxfordshire is surrounded by the counties of Warwick, Northampton, Buckingham, Berks, and Gloucester. Area, 738 sq. m.; pop. 178,000. Ranges of low hills diversify the surface of the county, which is intersected by more streams, and is more richly wooded, than almost any other of the English counties. The principal rivers are the *Isis* or *Thames*, *Oxerwell*, *Windrush*, *Thame*, *Evenlode*, and *Glyme*. In agriculture, Oxfordshire occupies a prominent position; but neither its minerals nor manufactures are of much importance. *Witney* is famous for blankets, and *Bicester* for ale. Glove and lace making are practised in various parts of the county. The chief town is *Oxford* (i.e., "the ford of the oxen"); it is the seat of one of the principal Universities of England.

Warwickshire.—Stafford and Leicester bound this important county on the N.; Northampton on the E.; Oxford and Gloucester on the S.; and Worcester on the W. Area, 881 sq. m.; pop. about 634,000. The scenery of the county is eminently beautiful. The soil is fertile, and is nearly all under tillage or in meadows and pastures. Its N. part was in former times the celebrated Forest of Arden. The chief rivers are the *Avon*, *Tame*, *Leam*, *Rea*, *Stour*, *Aine*, *Arrow*, *Anker*, *Blythe*, *Swift*, *Dene*, and *Itchen*. The manufactures are important. *Birmingham* (originally *Brom-*

wick-Aam) is noted for hardware and firearms; *C Coventry* for ribbons, watches, and jewellery; *Alcester* for needles and fish-hooks; and *Kenilworth* for horn goods. *Warwick* (i.e., "garrison town") on the right bank of the Avon, is the county town; below it is *Stratford-upon-Avon*, the birth and burial place of Shakespeare. On the borders of Northamptonshire is *Rugby*, the seat of a famous public school.

Worcestershire, a county of very irregular outline, is encompassed by Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Gloucester, and Hereford. Area, 788 sq. m.; pop. about 339,000. The county is fertile, well watered, and richly wooded. It is level in the centre, and hilly towards the E. and W. sides. The *Severn*, *Avon*, *Stour*, *Teme*, and *Salwarp*, are the chief rivers. Wheat is grown to a great extent; hop-gardens are plentiful; and from the produce of the numerous orchards vast quantities of cider and perry are made. Coal and iron mines are largely worked near *Dudley* and *Stourbridge*; and glass and iron wares are extensively manufactured within these towns. Brussels carpets are made at *Kidderminster*; needles and fish-hooks at *Redditch*; and gloves and porcelain at *Worcester* (i.e., "a forest encampment"), the county town.

WALES.

Counties in the North.

Flintshire is the smallest, but by no means the poorest, of the Welsh counties. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea; E. by Cheshire and the estuary of the Dee; S. and W. by Denbigh. Area, 288 sq. m.; pop. 76,000. The surface is much diversified by hills and well-watered vales. The land along the coast is fertile and sheltered. A range of hills, rising to an average height of 500 feet, extends throughout the county. Flintshire abounds in small streams. The *Clwyd* is famous in connexion with the beautiful valley through which it flows. The *Dee* is the only navigable river. Mining and manufactures are both important branches of the local industry; but agriculture gives employment to the largest proportion of the population. Lead, copper, and coal are the principal minerals worked. The county town is *Flint*, on the estuary of the Dee.

Denbighshire lies to the S. and W. of Flint. Area, 603 sq. m.; pop. 104,000. The surface is rugged and mountainous, with many picturesque and fertile valleys here and there. On the E. is a range of hills about thirty miles in length, the loftiest summit of which is *Moel Famman*, 1845 feet high. Another range encloses the county on the S.W., the loftiest point being *Moel Eithin*, 1660 feet above sea-level. The chief rivers are the *Clwyd*, *Conwy*, *Dee*, and *Alwan*. Denbighshire is mainly an agricultural and mining county. About two-thirds of the area are under cultivation. There are a large number of collieries in operation, as well as several extensive iron-works, blast-furnaces, and smelting-works. Stockings, flannels, and coarse cloths are manufactured by the rural population. The county town is *Denbigh*, on a branch of the *Clwyd*.

Carnarvonshire is the most mountainous county in Wales, and possesses the sublimest scenery. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Menai Strait and Carnarvon Bay; on the S. by Cardigan Bay and Merioneth; and on the E. by Denbigh. Area, 578 sq. m.; pop. 106,000. *Snowdon* (3590 feet high) is the loftiest of the mountain peaks. The

Conwy is the principal river. Grazing and dairy farming are the chief features in the rural industry of the county. Lead and copper mining and slate-quarrying occupy large numbers of the population. *Carnarvon* (i.e., "the fort over against Von or Mon," the ancient name of Anglesea) is the county town. Edward II., the first English prince who was styled Prince of Wales, was born in Carnarvon Castle in 1284.

Anglesea or Anglesey (i.e., "Angle's ey," or Englishman's island) is separated from the mainland by the Menai Strait, across which there are a suspension bridge and a tubular bridge—the latter being a part of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. The area of the county is 302 sq. m.; pop. 51,000. The surface is somewhat flat and very sparsely wooded. It is said that the climate is unfavourable to the growth of trees; the soil, however, produces abundance of barley, oats, potatoes, etc. There are no large streams. The island is great in mineral riches. In ancient times, Anglesea was the headquarters of the Druids. The county town is *Beaumaris*, on the Menai Strait. The most populous town is *Holyhead*, which derives all its importance from the fact of its being the point of England nearest to Ireland. It is situated on a small island separated from Anglesea by a narrow channel fordable at low water.

Merionethshire is supposed to derive its name from a British chieftain named Merion, who expelled the Irish from this part of the country, some time in the fifth century. It lies to the S. of Carnarvon and Denbigh, and has Montgomery on the E., Cardigan on the S., and Cardigan Bay on the W. Area, 801 sq. m.; pop. 47,000. The surface is very mountainous; the most elevated chain runs from N.W. to S.E., and its highest summits are *Cader Idris* (2959 feet) and *Arran Mowddu* (2955 feet). The scenery is highly picturesque. The *Dee*, *Maw*, and *Dowry* are the principal rivers. Small lakes are numerous amid the mountains. Lake *Bala*, the largest in Wales, and from which the Dee takes its rise, is in this county. Cattle and sheep breeding, together with dairy farming, occupy the chief attention of the rural portion of the community. Minerals of various kinds abound. Gold-mines are worked in the vicinity of Dolgelly and near the S. extremity of Lake Bala. Slate-quarrying, however, is the staple occupation of the people. *Dolgelly* is the county town.

Montgomeryshire is an inland county, bounded on the N. by Merioneth and Denbigh; E. by Shropshire; S. by Radnor and Cardigan; and W. by parts of Cardigan and Merioneth. Area, 755 sq. m.; pop. 68,000. It possesses great variety of character in surface and soil. A large portion of the area is composed of bleak elevated moorlands; but the valleys among the mountains are fertile and well wooded. The lofty mountain *Piulimmon* (2481 feet high) is partly in this county. The chief rivers are the *Severa*, *Wye*, *Vyrnwy*, *Tunat*, and *Dovey*. The people are mainly occupied in agricultural pursuits. Cattle, sheep, and a small breed of ponies called "merlins," are reared in large numbers. The mining industry of the county is not very great. Slate is the most abundant mineral. The Welsh-flannel manufacture is extensively carried on in various districts. The county town is *Montgomery*. In 1068, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, took this town from the Welsh, fortified it, and named it after himself.

Counties in the South.

Radnorshire is bounded on the N. by Montgomery and Shropshire; E. by Hereford; S. by Brecknock; and W. by Cardigan. Area, 425 sq. m.; pop. 25,000. The surface is for the most part mountainous, and,

except in the S.E. districts, its aspect is bleak and dreary. The *Wye*, *Teme*, *Yihon*, *Lug*, and *Arrow*, are the principal streams. The manufactures are of woollen and other goods for local use. The chief occupations of the people are agricultural and pastoral. *Prestgyn* and *New Radnor* are the principal towns.

Cardiganshire ("the territory of Caredig") is enclosed landward by the counties of Montgomery, Radnor, Brecknock, Carmarthen, and Pembroke; Cardigan Bay forms its W. boundary. Area, 693 sq. m.; pop. 73,000. Towards the coast the surface is level; inland it is mountainous, but interspersed with plains, mosses, and fertile valleys. The chief rivers are the *Teify*, *Dovey*, *Ridol*, *Ystwith*, *Arth*, and *Towy*. The principal branches of industry are rearing live stock, and silver, copper, and lead mining. The county town is *Cardigan*, on the *Teify*.

Pembrokeshire is bounded by the sea upon the N., W., and S.; and on the E. by the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan. Area, 628 sq. m.; pop. 92,000. The surface is hilly, but not mountainous, except a little in the N.E. The coast-line is deeply indented. Chief bays, *Milford Haven*, *St Bride's*, and *Newport*; the first named is one of the most secure and capacious harbours in Europe. The principal rivers are the *Teify* and *Cleddy*. Farming is pursued with much spirit, and great attention is devoted to the rearing of live stock. The manufactures of Pembrokeshire are unimportant; but the fisheries on the coast are valuable; coal, silver, lead, and iron are extensively mined. The county town is *Pembroke* (i.e., "hill over the brook"), near which is *Pater*, with a government dockyard covering 60 acres, where some of the largest ships in the British navy have been constructed.

Carmarthenshire is the largest of the Welsh counties. It is bordered on the N. by Cardigan; E. by Brecknock; S. by Glamorgan and Carmarthen Bay; and W. by Pembroke. Area, 947 sq. m.; pop. 117,000. The surface partakes of the mountainous character which is general in Wales. The principal level tracts are the plain of *Llaugharne*, which was reclaimed from the sea, and the *Vale of Towy*, which is 20 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth. The most elevated part is in the E., the loftiest point being *Carmarthenshire Van*, 2596 feet high. The *Towy*, *Cothy*, and *Taff* are the principal rivers. Although the mining operations conducted in Carmarthenshire are very extensive, the leading occupations of the people are those connected with agriculture and grazing. In the S.E. part of the county numerous collieries are worked. Iron-stone is obtained, and there are several large iron-foundries, tin-plate and copper-smelting works, and stone and marble quarries. The county town is *Carmarthen*, on the right bank of the *Towy*, noted as the birthplace of Merlin, the celebrated Welsh prophet.

Brecknockshire is an inland county, encompassed by Radnor, Hereford, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Cardigan. Area, 719 sq. m.; pop. 60,000. The surface is mountainous, the highest summits being the *Brecknock Beacon*, 2882 feet, and *Cradle Mountain*, 2660 feet above the sea. The county is watered by the rivers *Wye* and *Ush*, and a number of minor streams, including the *Irton*, *Taw*, and *Taff*. *Llynafeddar*, or *Brecknock Mere*, one of the largest lakes in South Wales, is situated near Brecknock. The people are engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits. The manufactures of the county are unimportant, and almost confined to coarse woollens and woollen hosiery. The minerals found embrace iron, copper, lead, coal, and limestone. There are extensive iron-works in the S. part. The county town is *Brecknock* or *Brecon*, on the *Ush*—so called in honour of Brychan, a Welsh prince, who lived in the fifth century.

Glamorganshire (*i.e.*, the country of Morgan") occupies the most southern part of Wales. Brecknock bounds it on the N.; Monmouth on the E.; Bristol Channel on the S.; and Carmarthen on the W. Area, 855 sq. m.; pop. 398,000. The land in the N. and N.E. is wild and mountainous; but southward it is level and fertile. The *Vale of Glamorgan*, stretching directly from the base of the mountains towards the sea, is a rich and beautiful plain, and has, not undeservedly, been styled the "Garden of Wales." The highest mountain in the county is *Llangeinor*, 1850 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the *Rumney*, *Taff*, *Ely*, *Tawe*, *Avon*, *Neath*, and *Loughor*. Glamorganshire is eminently a mining and manufacturing county. Coal and iron are abundant, and their proximity and accessibility, together with other natural advantages, have led to this shire becoming a great centre of the iron smelting and manufacturing trades. The principal iron-works are at *Merthyr Tydvil*, *Aberdare*, and *Dowlais*, and there are large smelting-works in the vales of *Neath* and *Swansea*. The county town is *Cardiff*, on the Taff.

SCOTLAND.

Northern Counties.

Orkney and Shetland or Zetland.—These two groups of islands in the North Sea, although about 50 m. apart, constitute one county. The Orkneys (the "Orcaades" of the Romans) are separated from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad at its narrowest part, *viz.*, from *Duncansbay Head* to *Brough Point*, in South Ronaldshay. The group embraces 67 islands, 29 of which are inhabited—the principal being *Pomona*, *South Ronaldshay*, *Hoy*, *Burray*, *Sanday*, *Westray*, *Stronsay*, and *North Ronaldshay*. The total area is 810 sq. m.; pop. 31,000. All the islands are high and precipitous on their W. sides, and slope gently towards the E. Being destitute of trees and shrubs, except a few that are grown in gardens, they present a somewhat bleak and barren aspect. The valleys, however, are fertile and well cultivated, and much attention is given to grazing. The whale, cod, and herring fisheries afford employment to large numbers of the population. The Orkneys are rich in memorials of past centuries, among the most interesting of which is the venerable cathedral of St Magnus, at *Kirkwall*, the chief town. It is said to have been founded in 1138. —The Shetland islands are above 100 in number, of which only about 30 are inhabited; the chief of these are *Mainland*, *Unst*, *Yell*, *Whaleoy*, *Fellor*, *Papa Stour*, and *Foula*, supposed to be the "Ultima Thule" of Tacitus. The aggregate area is 935 sq. m.; pop. 32,000. The cliff scenery of these islands is magnificent and varied. Owing to the peaty nature of the soil, not much of it is under tillage. Great attention, however, is devoted to the rearing of live stock, Shetland being famous for its peculiarly diminutive breed of cattle and ponies. The female portion of the population are adepts at the knitting of fine hosiery and shawls, which find a ready market in the southern parts of the kingdom. *Lerwick* is the principal town. It is the most northern town in the British Isles. Between the Orkney and Shetland groups is *Fair Isle*, on which was wrecked the flag-ship of the admiral of the Spanish Armada.

Caithness, the most northerly county of the mainland of Scotland, is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean; E. by the North Sea; and S. and W. by Sutherland. Area, 712 sq. m.; pop. 40,000. The coast is rocky,

and remarkable for the number of its bays and promontories. In the W. and S.W. the surface is mountainous. *Mount Morven* rises to a height of 2331 feet, *Scarabhein* 2064 feet, and *Maiden Pap* 1229 feet above the sea. The country is studded with a number of small lakes, from which several streams flow to the sea. Among these streams are the *Thurso*, *Wick*, *Dunbeath*, *Berriedale*, etc. The herring fishery off the coast forms the principal branch of industry. The county town, *Wick*, with its suburb, *Pulteneytown*, is the chief herring-fishing station in the north of Scotland. The early inhabitants of Caithness are supposed to have been Celts, who were driven out by the Danes and Norwegians, whose kings, in the middle ages, held dominion over this part of Scotland.

Sutherland ("southern land," formerly used in reference to Caithness) is an extensive county washed on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean; Ross and Cromarty bound it on the S.; the North Sea on the S.E.; and Caithness on the E. Area, 1886 sq. m.; pop. 24,000. A considerable part of the county is occupied by forests and mountains. Among the latter may be noted *Ben More*, 3281 feet; *Ben Clibrig*, 3164 feet; and *Ben Hec*, 2868 feet above the sea. There are numerous lakes, the most important being *Lochs Shin*, *Assynt*, *Hope*, *More*, *Elphin*, *Naver*, and *Loaghall*. The rivers are also numerous; the principal are the *Oikel* or *Oykill*, *Fleet*, *Brora*, and *Helmsdale*, all valuable for their salmon fishings. The glens and hollows between the mountains afford excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. A very small proportion of the area is under cultivation, the climate being unfavourable to the growth of general crops. Sheep farming is the main pursuit. There are no manufactures, except woollen goods made for home consumption. The minerals embrace gold, rock crystals, pebbles, and garnets. *Dornock* is the only town in the county.

North-Western Counties.

Ross-shire stretches across the N. part of Scotland from the Moray Firth to the Minch, and comprises the districts of *Easter* and *Wester Ross*, the island of *Lewis*, and the peninsula lying between the Beaulieu and Cromarty Firths, called the *Black Isle*, or *Edderdail* ("the land between the two seas"), or *Ardmeanach* ("the monk's height"). The county is bounded on the N. by Sutherland, and on the S. by Inverness. Area, including Cromarty (with which it is united), 8151 sq. m.; pop., including Cromarty, 81,000. The W. coast is deeply indented with numerous lochs, the chief of which are *Lochs Broom*, *Ewe*, *Torridon*, *Carron*, and *Aish*, and *Gair Loch*—all arms of the sea. The aspect of the country is wild and mountainous, intersected by beautiful glens, lochs, and rivers. Some of the mountains are of considerable altitude, such as *Ben Dearg*, which is 3551 feet high; *Ben Wyvis*, 3422 feet; *Ben Alligin*, 3015 feet; and *Ben Clachan*, 2028 feet above the sea. The high districts afford abundant pasturage for sheep and cattle, and the glens produce grain crops of a superior quality. Fresh-water lakes are numerous, and give rise to many small streams, which intersect the county in all directions. The most important lakes are *Loch Maree* (13 m. long) and *Loch Luichart*. The manufactures of Ross-shire are unimportant; but the fisheries are extensive and valuable, giving employment to upwards of 20,000 persons. *Stornoway*, in Lewis, is the principal fishing station. The royal burgh of *Dingwall* is the county town; it is situated at the head of Cromarty Firth. Near *Dingwall* is *Strathpeffer*, noted for its mineral springs.

Cromartyshire (from *Crombathi*, "the curved or crooked bay") is the third smallest county in Scotland; it consists of several detached portions

scattered throughout Ross-shire (with which it forms one Sheriffdom) and along its borders. It is said that this singular arrangement was caused by a former Earl of Cromarty, who wished all his property, wherever situated, to be embraced within one shire. Area, 3151 sq. m.; pop., including Ross, 81,000. The general characteristics of the country are similar to those of Ross-shire. The county town is *Cromarty*, noted for its extensive and safe bay (the *Portus Salutis* of the ancients), and for the boldness of its bluff promontories, called the *Sutors of Cromarty*. Hugh Miller, the celebrated geologist, was a native of Cromarty.

Inverness-shire is an important Highland pastoral county encompassed on the landward sides by Ross, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, and Argyll, and embracing the islands of *Skye*, *Eig*, *Barra*, *South Uist*, *Benbecula*, *North Uist*, and the part of Long Island called *Harris*, besides a number of islets lying off the coast. It is the largest county in Scotland, the area being 4255 sq. m., and the pop. 87,000. Its W. coast is, like that of Ross-shire, deeply indented by creeks, bays, and arms of the sea. The principal of these last are *Lochs Moidart*, *Aylort*, *Nevis*, and *Hourn*. The surface of the county is very rugged, consisting of vast ranges of lofty mountains, separated by deep straths or valleys, through which flow some of the chief rivers, such as the *Spey*, *Ness*, *Beauly*, *Lochy*, *Garry*, and *Glass*, all abounding in salmon. The mainland of Inverness-shire is divided into two nearly equal parts by *Glenmore*, or the "Great Glen of Albin," which traverses the whole extent of the county from N.E. to S.W., its lakes (*Lochs Ness*, *Oich*, and *Lochy*) being united by the *Caledonian Canal*. In the S.W. extremity of this glen or strath is *Ben Nevis*, 4406 feet above the sea, being the highest mountain in Britain. In *Skye* some of the mountain peaks, such as those of the *Cuchullins*, exceed 3000 feet in height. Throughout Inverness-shire great attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The manufactures are few, and are mostly confined to the county town, *Inverness* (i.e., "mouth of the Ness"). Within 5 m. of this place is the celebrated battle-field of *Culloden*.

North-Eastern Counties.

Nairnshire.—This small county, a part of the ancient province of Moray, extends from N. to S. 22 m., and from E. to W. 15 m.; it is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, on the E. by Elgin, and on the S. and W. by Inverness. Area, including detached portions in the shires of Inverness, Elgin, and Ross, 215 sq. m.; pop. 10,000. Towards the sea the country is level, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated; but towards the S. the surface is mountainous. The most elevated summits are *Ben Bui* and *Craig Our*. The *Findhorn* and the *Nairn* are the principal rivers, in both of which salmon is plentiful. Nairnshire has neither mines nor manufactures of importance. Whisky is the only commodity made for export. The county town is the royal burgh of *Nairn*, on the left bank of the mouth of the Nairn river (i.e., "the water of alders"). Near this town is *Cawdor Castle*, where Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

Elginshire, comprising the eastern portion of the ancient province of Moray, Murray, or Murreff, extends from N. to S. 40 m., and from E. to W. 20 m.; it is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, and on the landward sides by Banff, Inverness, and Nairn. Area, 531 sq. m.; pop. 44,000. The surface is level and the soil rich and fertile towards the N., but mountainous in the E. and S. There are few lakes. The *Spey* in the E., the *Lossie* in the centre, and the *Findhorn* in the W., are the principal rivers. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. The manufactures are

not large, and are chiefly of woollen stuffs. There are several whisky distilleries. The chief town of the county is the royal burgh of *Elgin*, containing the remains of a fine cathedral. The name of this town is commonly attributed to "Helgy," a general in the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who, about 827, conquered this part of Scotland. *Moray*, the other name by which the county is known, is said to mean "a marshy sea-coast."

Banffshire extends from N. to S. 50 m., from E. to W. 32 m.; but its average breadth does not exceed 12 m. It is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth; on the E. and S. by Aberdeen; and on the W. by Elgin. Area, 686 sq. m.; pop. 62,000. The N. portion, although agreeably diversified with hill and valley, is comparatively level, and very fertile; but the S. parts are very mountainous, and only adapted for pasturage. *Cairngorm*, which is mostly in this county, is 4085 feet high; *Ben Aven* is 3968 feet; *Ben Rinnes*, 2741 feet; and *Corryhabbie*, 2568 feet. On the summits of several of the mountains are beds of moss, containing the remains of trees, plants, and vegetables. The rivers of Banffshire embrace the *Spey*, *Avon*, and *Deveron*. The salmon fishings in the Spey and Deveron are very valuable. In the herring fishery off the coast, above 1000 boats are engaged. The manufactures of the county are chiefly of linen and yarn, tanning, and distilling of whisky. Live stock breeding is the principal branch of rural industry. *Banff*, an ancient royal burgh, is the county town. It is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Deveron, on the Moray Firth. A few miles to the W. of Banff is *Portsoy*, famous for curious minerals, such as green asbestos, a buff-coloured granite, which has not been discovered anywhere else except in Arabia; and Portsoy marble, a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, which was used in the decoration of the palace at Versailles.

Aberdeenshire.—This extensive and important county stretches from N. to S. 42 m., and from E. to W. 86 m., and occupies the N.E. corner of Scotland, being the most easterly point of a large triangle which juts far into the North Sea. Its N. and E. shores are washed by the ocean; the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth form its S. boundary; and Inverness and Banff border it on the W. Area, 1970 sq. m.; pop. 245,000. The county was anciently divided into the districts of *Mar*, *Strathbogie*, *Garioch*, *Formartine*, and *Buchan*; but the modern division is the districts of *Braemar*, *Deeside*, *Aberdeen*, *Alford*, *Huntly*, *Turriff*, *Garioch*, *Ellon*, *Deer*, and *New Machar*. About one-third of the area of Aberdeenshire is mountainous. The S.W. and S. embrace a portion of the Grampian range. The peaks having the greatest altitude are *Ben Macdui*, 4295 feet; *Cairntoul*, 4245 feet; *Ben-na-Buirid*, 3940 feet; *Lochnagar*, 3800 feet; *Scarsnoch*, 3402 feet; and *Cairnraggart*, 3000 feet. Extensive forests of fir, larch, and birch trees occupy the ascent of nearly all the mountains. The principal rivers are the *Dee*, *Don*, *Ythan*, and *Deveron*, in all of which salmon abound. The Dee rises in the Cairngorm Mountains, at an elevation of 4000 feet, and, after an E. course of 90 m., falls into the North Sea at Aberdeen. On its banks, amid wild picturesque scenery, is *Balmoral*, the favourite residence of Queen Victoria; and also *Castletown of Braemar*, *Ballater*, *Charlestown of Aboyne*, and *Kincardine O'Neil*. In the upper part of its course is the celebrated waterfall known as the *Linn of Dee*. The source of the Don is in Ben Aven; it flows tortuously in an E. direction past *Alford*, *Monymusk*, *Inverurie*, and *Kintore*, and falls into the North Sea about 2 m. to the N. of Aberdeen. Its total course is 62 m. The Ythan rises in the N.W., and flows S.E. to the North Sea. It was at one time much celebrated for its pearl fishery. Among the places past which it flows are *Fyvie*, *Methlic*, *Tarves*, and *Ellon*. The Deveron traverses the

N.W. corner of the county. In Aberdeenshire, all the branches of agriculture are prosecuted with spirit. Cattle and sheep breeding receives special attention. A very large export trade is carried on in live stock, and in meat, technically called "dead meat." The cod, haddock, and herring fisheries along the coast are very productive. The manufactures include cotton, linen, sailcloth, and woollen goods. Aberdeenshire is famous for its granite, the quarrying and preparation of which are carried on to a vast extent, and about 40,000 tons of it are annually exported. The chief town is *Aberdeen* (i.e., "mouth of the Dee"), noted for its ancient university and for its ship-building. About 27 m. to the N.E. of Aberdeen is *Peterhead*, the principal station for the Greenland whale and seal fisheries.

Kincardineshire, or The Mearns, is a small maritime county lying between the Dee and the North Esk, Aberdeen and Forfar being its landward boundaries. It extends along the seashore 30 m., and stretches inland 22 m. Area, 394 sq. m.; pop. 35,000. The coast from the mouth of the North Esk to the royal burgh of *Bervie* is low and rocky; from *Bervie* to *Stonehaven* (the county town) it is formed of a chain of cliffs, which rise from 150 to 300 feet out of the sea, with little or no beach; and from *Stonehaven* to the promontory of *Girdleness*, it continues bold, but the indentations in the rocks and bits of level shore are more frequent and extensive. The Grampian range occupies the western, central, and more northern parts of the county, the loftiest summits being *Mount Ballach*, 2554 feet, on which the three counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Forfar meet; *Clach-na-beinn*, 1906 feet; and *Kerloach*, 1890 feet. In the S. and E. lies the rich and fertile tract locally called the *How o' the Mearns*, which forms part of the great valley of Strathmore. The chief rivers are the *Dee*, *North Esk*, and *Bervie*. On most farms cattle and sheep are bred for exportation. The manufactures are unimportant. Coarse linens are woven to some extent, and the construction of tartan snuff-boxes and other fancy wooden articles occupies many hands. The taking and curing of fish afford employment to a considerable number of the population.

East-Midland Counties.

Forfarshire or Angus, comprising the districts of *Glenisla*, *Glenprosen*, and *Glenesk*, and part of the great valley of *Strathmore*, extends from N. to S. 38 m., and from E. to W. 36 m. Aberdeen and Kincardine bound it on the N.; the North Sea on the E.; the Firth of Tay on the S.; and Perth on the W. Area, 869 sq. m.; pop. 238,000. The name Forfar is said to be a corruption of "Forestia," or "Horestia," i.e., the country of the "Horesti," which anciently embraced both Forfar and Kincardine shires, and formed part of the Pictish kingdom. The surface of the county is naturally divided into four parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W.: the Grampian district, comprising the greater part of the N.W. half of the county, and known as the *Braes of Angus*; *Strathmore*, which extends across the centre of the county; the *Sidlaw Hills*, which terminate in the promontory on the coast called *Redhead*; and the maritime district, lying between the Sidlaws and the Tay and the sea. The highest mountain peaks in the county are *Glashmeal*, 3501 feet; *Dog Hill*, 2406 feet; and *Cattaw*, 2214 feet. The chief rivers are the *North* and *South Esks* and *Isla*. About two-fifths of the area of Forfarshire are under cultivation. Cattle of a fine breed are reared and exported. There are no mines in the county; but limestone, sandstone, and whinstone are quarried to a considerable extent. The manufactures are important, especially those of linen and jute. The county town is *Forfar*, in the vale of Strathmore; but the

principal town, so far as population, extent, and manufactures are concerned, is *Dundee*, on the Firth of Tay. It has a population of 119,000, a large proportion of whom are engaged in the linen and jute trades. The subsidiary occupations are numerous. Iron ship-building is an important branch of industry, so also is the construction of steam-engines and other machinery used in the many mills, not only in Dundee, but throughout the county. Dundee possesses the largest tanning-works in Scotland, and is famous for the manufacture of confections, especially of marmalade, of which about 1000 tons are made annually, requiring for its production 8000 chests of Seville oranges. The shipping trade of Dundee is very considerable. The other towns in Forfarshire that may be named are *Arbroath* or *Aberbrothwick*, at the mouth of the Brothwick; *Brechin*, on the South Esk; and *Montrose*, on a peninsula between Montrose Basin and the North Sea, at the mouth of the South Esk.

Perthshire.—This large and important county is surrounded by Inverness, Aberdeen, Forfar, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Argyll. It comprises the districts of *Menteith*, *Strathorne*, *Gowrie*, *Stormont*, *Strathardle*, *Glenshee*, *Athole*, *Breadalbane*, *Rannoch*, and *Balquhadder*. It extends from E. to W. 70 m., from N. to S. 66 m., and has an area of 2884 sq. m., with a pop. numbering 128,000. The aspect of the county is exceedingly diversified. The highlands occupy about two-thirds of the surface; and the lowlands, situated at the E. and S. extremities, consist of extensive tracts of rich and fertile country, especially the district known as the *Carse of Gowrie*. The N. and W. parts of the county are very mountainous. The most elevated peaks in the N. are *Cairn Gower*, 3725 feet; *Ben More*, 3589 feet; *Ben Dearg*, 3550 feet; and *Schiehallion*, 3538 feet. In the W. are *Ben Lawers*, 3684 feet; *Ben More*, 3819 feet; *Stobinnain*, 3798 feet; *Meal Girdy*, 3407 feet; *Ben Voirlach*, 3180 feet; and *Ben Ledi*, 3009 feet. Perthshire possesses several large and picturesque lakes, such as *Lochs Tay*, *Rannoch*, *Ericht*, *Earn*, *Katrine*, and *Vennachar*. The principal rivers are the *Tay* and *Forth*, with their tributaries, the *Lyon*, *Garry*, *Braan*, *Isla*, *Tummel*, *Earn*, *Teith*, *Allan*, and *Devon*. The *Tay* rises on the borders of Argyllshire, flows through the glen and loch of *Dochart*, and is known as the *Dochart* until it enters *Loch Tay*. After issuing from *Loch Tay*, it receives the *Lyon* and several smaller streams, and, flowing past *Aberfeldy*, *Dunkeld*, and *Perth*, it extends into an estuary from 1 to 3 m. broad, called the *Firth of Tay*. Its total course is about 120 m. It is said to discharge 273,000 cubic feet of water per minute, being a larger volume than is discharged by any other river in Britain. The salmon fishery of the *Tay* is very valuable. The *Forth* divides the shires of Perth and Stirling, and may be considered to belong to the latter county. The *Teith*, however, its principal tributary, is wholly a Perthshire river. It receives the surplus waters of *Lochs Katrine*, *Achray*, *Vennachar*, *Voil*, and *Lubnaig*, and passes in its course *Callander* and *Downe*. Perthshire is almost entirely an agricultural county. Sheep and cattle are extensively reared. The manufactures are unimportant. The county town is *Perth*, on the *Tay*. It was formerly the metropolis of Scotland, and is intimately associated with many of the most interesting episodes of Scottish history.

Fifeshire, popularly called the "Kingdom of Fife," forms almost a peninsula on the E. coast of Scotland, between the Firth of Tay on the N., and the Firth of Forth on the S., having E. the North Sea, and W. the shires of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It extends from E. to W. 44 m., and from N. to S. 18 m. Area, 513 sq. m.; pop. 160,000. The county everywhere presents a pleasant variety of hill and dale, the most remarkable features being the *Lomond Hills* in the centre, and *Largo Law* and

Kellie Law in the E. East Lomond is 1471 feet, and West Lomond 1713 feet above the level of the sea. The principal valley lies N. of the Lomonds, and is called the *How of Fife*, an especially productive tract. The *Eden* and *Leven* are the chief rivers. King James VI. used to compare this county to a gray mantle with a gold fringe, alluding to its numerous coast towns, and to the neglected state of the interior in his reign. The "gold fringe" still remains; but culture has rendered the "gray mantle" green. All along the coast, from the W. boundary on the Forth to Fife Ness on the E., and from thence to Ferryport-on-Craig, and westward up the Tay to the boundary with Perthshire, is a succession of towns, seaports, and villages, of which *Dunfermline*, *St Andrews* (a noted university town), *Kirkcaldy*, *Burntisland*, *Dysart*, *Elie*, and *Anstruther* are the principal. Throughout the county are numerous interesting remains of former times, such as the ruins of castles, towers, abbeys, and religious houses. Many of the events connected with the Scottish Reformation occurred here, especially at St Andrews, which was for centuries the metropolitan seat of the Primate of all Scotland. The Scottish sovereigns seem to have always entertained a peculiar attachment towards Fife, as is proved by their having palaces at Dunfermline, Falkland, Kinghorn, Crail, and St Andrews. The mining and manufacturing industry of Fife is considerable. The S. division is a portion of the great coal-field of the Forth. There are between 40 and 50 collieries in operation, and their annual out-put is exceedingly large. At Kirkcaldy alone about 260,000 tons of coal are shipped every year. Iron and limestone are also largely worked. Linen in all its branches is the great staple manufacture of the county. Ship-building is carried on in various ports. The county town is *Cupar*, on the Eden, commonly called *Cupar-Fife*, a thriving royal burgh; but the most populous town is Dunfermline, noted for its fine table-linens.

Kinross-shire is a small but well-cultivated county surrounded by Perth and Fife. It extends from E. to W. about 13 m., and from N. to S. 12 m. Area, 78 sq. m.; pop. 7000. The middle part of the county is occupied by *Loch Leven*, from the banks of which the ground rises on all sides, gently towards the Ochils on the N., but abruptly towards the Cleish Hills on the S. On an islet in Loch Leven is the celebrated castle of that name, in which Mary Queen of Scots was for some time a prisoner. The minerals and manufactures of Kinross-shire are unimportant. The county town is *Kinross* (i.e., "head of the promontory"), which stands on the extremity of a portion of land running into the W. side of Loch Leven.

Clackmannanshire is the smallest of the Scottish counties. On the N. E. and W., it is bordered by Perth and Fife; the Forth separates it from Stirling on the S. Its length from E. to W. is 10 m.; breadth from N. to S. 8 m. Area, 46 sq. m.; pop. 24,000. The land adjacent to the Forth is fertile and well cultivated; but towards the N. the surface rises gradually to the *Ochils*, which traverse the county. The *North* and the *South Devon* are the principal streams. The mineral products of Clackmannanshire embrace coal, iron, sandstone, and greenstone. Coal is worked along the banks of the Forth, and iron along the Devon. The principal manufacture carried on in the county is of woollen goods, in shawls, tartans, tweeds, and blankets. At *Alloa*, there are distilleries, breweries, glass-works, brick-works, and potteries. Alloa worsted is held in high repute. The county town is *Clackmannan*, a mere village. The name is said to be derived from two Gaelic words signifying "kirk-town;" but the meaning popularly accepted is derived from the circumstance of King Robert Bruce having left his glove on a large stone, which is pointed out near the parish church,—"*clack*" signifying a stone, and "*mannan*" a glove.

West-Midland Counties.

Stirlingshire forms the border-land between the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by Perth; on the E. by the Forth and Linlithgow; on the S. by Lanark and Dumbarton; and on the W. by Dumbarton. Its greatest length is 45 m., and its extreme breadth 18 m. Area, 462 sq. m.; pop. 98,000. It extends almost across the isthmus between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. In the W. and N.W. the surface is mountainous, the chief elevation being *Ben Lomond*, which is 3192 feet high. A considerable part of the county consists of the rich alluvial tracts called the *carses* of Stirling and Falkirk. The chief rivers are the *Forth*, which rises in Ben Lomond, and, crossing the county, expands into a noble estuary; the *Carron*, which gives name to the celebrated iron-works on its N. bank; the *Bannock*, famous in connexion with the memorable battle of Bannockburn fought on its banks in 1314; the *Kelvin*, which falls into the Clyde; and the *Endrick*, which flows into *Loch Lomond*. This beautifully picturesque lake lies between the N.W. parts of Dumbarton and Stirling. Minerals of various kinds abound in Stirlingshire, especially coal and ironstone. The manufactures are important, and are varied in character, embracing carpets, tweeds, tartans, wineys, blankets, serges, chemical products, and paper. The principal towns are *Stirling*, with a celebrated castle, *Falkirk*, *Campsie*, *Alva*, *Kilsyth*, *Levenston*, *Denny*, and *Grangemouth*. The village of *Bridge-of-Allan* is much resorted to on account of its fine climate and mineral waters.

Dumbartonshire (anciently called *Lennox* or *Levenax*) is bounded N. by Perth; E. by Loch Lomond, Stirling, and Lanark; S. by Renfrew and the Firth of Clyde; and W. by Loch Long and Argyll. Its greatest length (exclusive of the detached parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch) is 35 m., and its breadth from 5 to 15 m. The detached parishes, which were annexed to the county in the reign of Robert I., are 12 m. in length, and from 2 to 4½ m. in breadth. Area, 320 sq. m.; pop. 69,000. About two-thirds of the county consist of mountains, woods, mosses, and moors, abounding with scenery of the most unrivalled beauty and grandeur. The arable land is of comparatively small extent, and lies principally between Loch Lomond and the Clyde. The highest elevation is *Ben Vorlich*, 3091 feet above the level of the sea. There are nine fresh-water lakes in the county, the largest being *Loch Lomond*, and many streams. The *Clyde* skirts the S. border; the *Leven* is the outlet of Loch Lomond, and falls into the Clyde at the foot of Dumbarton Rock. Grazing and sheep-farming receive great attention from the agriculturists of Dumbartonshire. The principal branches of industry are the manufactures of cottons and linens, ship-building, bleaching, calico-printing, and dyeing. The chief minerals are coal and ironstone, which are found in the E. division. Limestone and slate are also worked. The principal towns are *Dumbarton* and *Helensburgh*. Dumbarton Castle is a fortress of great antiquity and historical interest.

Argyllshire is the second largest county in Scotland, and comprises the districts of *Argyll*, *Lorn*, *Cowal*, *Knapdale*, and *Cantire*, with several of the Western Islands, of which the chief are *Mull*, *Islay*, and *Jura*. On the N. the county is bounded by Inverness; on the E. by Perth, Dumbarton, and the Firth of Clyde; and on the S. and W. by the Irish Channel and the Atlantic. The greatest extent of the mainland, from N. to S., is 115 m.; from E. to W. 35 m. Total area, 3255 sq. m.; pop. 78,000. The W. side is greatly indented by arms of the sea, which penetrate far inland, the most important of these being *Loch Sunart*, *Loch Linne* (the extremities of

which are *Loch Eil* and *Loch Leven*), *Loch Etive*, *Loch Fyne*, *Loch Tarbert*, and *Loch Long*, which separates the S.W. part of Dumbarton from Argyll. The surface of Argyllshire is exceedingly mountainous, especially in the N. and E. portions. Among the most elevated summits are *Ben Cruachan* (3670 feet), between *Loch Etive* and *Loch Awe*, and *Ben More* (3172 feet), in the Isle of Mull. There are several inland lakes, the largest of which is *Loch Awe*, 23 m. in length, and surrounded by wild and picturesque scenery. The chief rivers are the *Orchy*, which rises in the Grampians and flows into the loch just named, and the *Awe*, which serves to connect the loch of that name with *Loch Etive*, and through it with the sea. The soil of Argyllshire is not generally suited for tillage; hence the attention of the farmers is principally directed to cattle and sheep rearing. The minerals turned to economic purposes are numerous, such as lead, coal, slate, marble, limestone, and granite. The manufactures are unimportant, except that of whisky, of which large quantities are made at *Campbellton*. The fisheries off the coast and around the islands are very valuable, and afford employment to a large portion of the population. The herrings of *Loch Fyne* are held in high repute. The chief towns are *Inveraray*, on the W. shore of *Loch Fyne*; *Campbellton*, on the coast of Cantire; *Oban*, on *Oban Bay*; and *Dunoon*, on the W. shore of the Firth of Clyde. Among the antiquities of Argyllshire may be mentioned the interesting ruins of a cathedral or abbey on the island of *Iona*.

Buteshire comprises the islands of *Bute*, *Arran*, *Great* and *Little Cumbrae*, *Holy Isle* or *Lamlash*, *Fladda*, and *Inchmarnock*, in the Firth of Clyde, and has an area of 171 sq. m., with a pop. numbering 17,000. *Bute*, separated from Argyllshire by a narrow channel—the *Kyles of Bute*—is 18 m. in length, and from 3 to 5 m. in breadth. *Arran*, 5 m. S.W. of *Bute*, is about 20 m. in length and 12 m. in breadth. Towards the N. the coast of the island of *Bute* is elevated and barren; the centre is diversified by hills, valleys, and fertile tracts; the S. is hilly, and separated from the rest of the island by a low and sandy plain. There are several small lakes, the principal of which is *Loch Fadd*. *Bute* has long been celebrated for its salubrious climate, which makes it a great resort of invalids. *Rothesay*, the chief town, is a favourite watering-place. *Arran* is mountainous and picturesque; the highest summit is *Goatfell*, which is 2874 feet above the sea. The island is indented by several bays, that of *Lamlash* being the best harbour in the Firth of Clyde.

South-Western Counties.

Renfrewshire, anciently called **Strathgryfe**, is bounded N. by the Clyde, E. by *Lanark*, S. by *Ayr*, and W. by the Firth of Clyde. It extends from E. to W. 31 m.; its greatest breadth is 13 m. Area, 247 sq. m.; pop. 217,000. The surface is mostly flat, except in the W., where there is a large extent of hill and moor. The chief rivers are the *Clyde*, *White Cart*, *Black Cart*, and *Gryfe*. The principal towns are *Renfrew*, *Paisley*, *Greenock*, and *Port-Glasgow*. Although not the county town, *Greenock* is the most important place in the shire so far as population is concerned. Its commerce is very considerable, and among its manufacturing establishments are iron-shipbuilding yards, at which have been built some of the largest and finest ocean steamers in the world. The sugar-refineries are numerous and on an extensive scale. Other works are engine-factories, iron-foundries, and cotton-mills. *Greenock* was the birthplace of *James Watt*, the celebrated improver of the steam-engine. The *Clyde* was the first river in the old world on which a steamer sailed. *Paisley* has long been famous for its shawls, silks, mus-

lins, thread, and fancy goods. It has besides large iron and brass foundries, starch and soap works, and extensive bleachfields. Wilson, the ornithologist, Professor Wilson (the noted "Christopher North"), and Tannahill and Motherwell, the poets, were natives of this town. The coal, ironstone, and other mineral deposits of the county employ large numbers of the population, and constitute a great source of commerce and wealth.

Ayrshire is flanked on the landward sides by Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown; and on the W. by the Firth of Clyde and the Irish Channel. It is about 60 m. in length and 26 m. in breadth. Area, 1149 sq. m.; pop. 201,000. Anciently the county was divided into the districts of *Carrick* (S. of the Doon, wild and hilly), *Kyle* (between the Doon and the Irvine, a rich level tract), and *Cunningham* (comprising the fertile country N. of the Irvine). The characteristics of these localities are quaintly indicated in the old country rhyme:—

"Kyle for a man; Carrick for a coo;

Cunningham for butter and cheese; and Galloway for woo."

The most elevated points in the county are, *Black Craig*, 2298 feet, to the E. of Glen Afton, in Kyle; *Knipe Hill*, 1704 feet, to the W. of Glen Afton; *Glenalla Fell*, 1612 feet, in Carrick; and *Blackside End*, 1542 feet, in the E., near the river Ayr; *Aileas Craig*, a rock off the coast, nearly opposite Girvan, 1114 feet high. Ayrshire is watered by a number of streams which rise near the inland boundary and flow through the county into the sea. The *Irvine* has a course of about 20 m.; the *Ayr*, with its tributary the *Lugar*, is 85 m. long; the *Doon* takes its rise from several small lochs in the S.E., and passes through Loch Doon; and the *Girvan* and the *Stinchar* rise in the same district as the Doon, and drain the S. parts of the county. The mineral riches of the shire are very considerable. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are abundant. The whetstone, known as the Water-of-Ayr stone, is found at *Dalmore*, on the banks of the Ayr. The manufactures are most important, and the district possesses great advantages for their development. Fuel and building materials are plentiful, and channels of communication are open in all directions. *Muirkirk*, *Dalmellington*, and *Dalry*, are noted for their iron-works; and *Mauchline* and *Old Cumnock* are celebrated for their tartan goods and snuff-boxes. The county town is *Ayr*, near which Robert Burns, the national poet, was born; *Kilmarnock*, however, is a more populous place. Alexander Smith, the poet, was a native of Kilmarnock.

Lanarkshire, or Clydesdale, is the most populous as well as the greatest manufacturing county in Scotland. It is encompassed by Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Peebles, Dumfries, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. It extends from N. to S. 52 m., and from E. to W. 34 m. Area, 689 sq. m.; pop. 765,000. In the southern border the *Clyde* has its source, and flows in a N.W. direction through the whole extent of the shire, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The tributary streams of the Clyde are numerous, the principal being the *Avon*, *North* and *South Calder*, *Cart*, *Coulter*, *Daer*, *Douglas*, *Kelvin*, *Mouse*, and *Neithan*. For judicial and municipal purposes, Lanarkshire is divided into three districts called wards. The *Upper* (or Southern) *Ward*, of which the royal burgh of *Lanark* is the chief town, embraces about two-thirds of the county, and consists principally of mountains, hills, and moorish grounds. The most elevated parts are the *Lowther Hills* (2408 feet), and *Tinto Hill* (2308 feet). Rich seams of coal and lead abound in this ward; ironstone is also found; and extensive iron-works are in operation. The *Middle Ward*, of which *Hamilton* is the chief town, is much smaller in extent than the Upper. The surface is less hilly and more cultivated.

The vale of the Clyde is exceedingly picturesque and fertile, and vast quantities of fruit are grown. Coal, ironstone, whinstone, and sandstone are abundant. 2 m. below Hamilton is *Bothwell Bridge*, the scene of a celebrated battle between the Covenanters and the royal forces under Monmouth in 1679. The *Lower Ward*, although the smallest of the three divisions, is the most important, on account of its being the centre of the vast manufacturing industries of Lanarkshire. The chief town in this district is *Glasgow* (i.e., "dark vale or glen"), which is not only the largest and most populous city in Scotland, but is also the commercial and manufacturing capital of the whole country. The staple branches of manufacture are those connected with the cotton and iron trade. It is said that the manufacturers of Glasgow have about 25,000 steam-power looms at work. The ship-building yards on the banks of the Clyde are among the most extensive in the kingdom. There are also large chemical works, sugar-refineries, woollen and silk mills, potteries, etc., etc. East from Glasgow is *Airdrie*, quite a modern town, which has sprung up in the midst of very productive iron and coal fields. *Coalbridge*, near *Ardrie*, is a smaller town of the same character.

South-Eastern Counties.

Linlithgowshire, or **West Lothian**, is a small county open to the Firth of Forth on the N.; its landward boundaries are Edinburgh, Lanark, and Stirling. It extends from N. to S. 20 m., and from E. to W. 15 m. Area, 127 sq. m.; pop. 41,000. The surface of the country, although exhibiting a considerable breadth of unreclaimed moss, is well cultivated, and agreeably diversified with valleys and rising grounds; but it is indifferently supplied with water—the *Avon* and *Almond* being the only streams of consequence. The mineral treasures of Linlithgowshire are abundant and valuable, especially coal, limestone, and freestone. The celebrated Boghead or Torbanehill mineral, a peculiar kind of gas-coal, is found at *Bathgate*, and yields naphtha, used in indiarubber works as a solvent, and by itinerant hucksters and showmen to give light; paraffin oil for lamps and for lubricating machinery; and wax or solid paraffin for making candles. Bathgate is a great seat of the paraffin manufacture. The other manufactures of the shire are not important, and none distinctive. The county town is *Linlithgow*, picturesquely situated on a small lake. It is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland; and its palace (the birthplace of Mary Queen of Scots, and of her father, James V.) was a favourite and frequent residence of the Scottish monarchs.

Edinburghshire, or **Mid-Lothian**, the metropolitan county of Scotland, is bounded N. by the Firth of Forth; E. by Haddington and Berwick; S.E. by Roxburgh; S. by Selkirk and Peebles; and W. by Lanark and Linlithgow. It extends from E. to W. 36 m., and from N. to S. 18 m. Area, 367 sq. m.; pop. 328,000. This county is distinguished for the richness of its soil and the beauty and variety of its scenery. The S.E. part is intersected by the *Moorfoot Hills*, a branch of the Lammermoors. From the S.W. the *Pentland Hills* run towards the N.E., their highest point being *Carnethy*, which is 1890 feet above the sea. Near the capital is *Arthur Seat*, an isolated hill 822 feet high. The land gradually slopes from the S. towards the borders of the Firth of Forth, and on the E. and W. extends into level and fertile plains. The streams which water the county are numerous, but small, the principal being the *Water of Leith*, *North and South Esk*, and the *Almond*. Edinburghshire is chiefly an agricultural county, and rather more than half of the area is under cultivation. The

farmers hold a foremost place among agriculturists, and are proud of their reputation. In the vicinity of the metropolis are large nurseries, market gardens, and dairy pastures. The minerals of the county are varied and valuable. Coal is extensively wrought, especially around *Dalkeith* and in the E. and S.E. districts generally. In the coal strata iron is found. Sandstone of a very fine quality is quarried at *Craigleith*. Limestone abounds at *Gilmerton*, *Burdiehouse*, and *Crichton*. The manufactures are not numerous, but they are important. At *West Calder* there are extensive paraffin works. At *Penicuik* and *Polton*, on the Esk, printing and writing papers are made, both for home consumption and for exportation. *Leith*, a famous port, has large engineering, glass, printing-ink, colour, and sail-cloth works, besides extensive ship-building yards. At *Musselburgh*, at the mouth of the Esk, there are some manufactures of sail-cloth and netting. Between *Musselburgh* and *Leith* is *Portobello*, a fashionable bathing-place, with important bottle-works, brick and tile works, and a pottery. *Edinburgh*, the metropolis of Scotland, is noted for its printing establishments, type-foundries, and other manufactures connected with book-production. Its fame for ale is widespread. The University of *Edinburgh* stands high as a medical school, but law is the leading profession in the city. *Edinburgh* was long a favourite abode of the Scottish sovereigns, and is intimately associated with the most prominent events narrated in Scottish history. In the city and throughout the county, there are many interesting relics of bygone times, such as *Edinburgh Castle*, *Holyrood Palace*, *Craigmillar Castle*, and *Roslin Chapel*.

Haddingtonshire, or **East Lothian**, is accounted one of the most fertile and highly cultivated districts in the kingdom. On the N. it is bounded by the Firth of Forth; on the E. by the North Sea; on the S. by the Lammermoor Hills, which separate it from *Berwick*; and on the W. by *Edinburgh*. It extends from E. to W. 26 m., and from N. to S. 17 m. Area, 280 sq. m.; pop. 88,000. From the Lammermoors in the S. the surface, diversified by gentle elevations, gradually slopes towards the Firth of Forth. In the N. is a cone-shaped hill called *North Berwick Law*, 612 feet in elevation. Off the coast is the celebrated *Bass Rock*, formerly a state prison; it rises 350 feet above the sea. *Haddingtonshire* is well watered by a number of small streams, the chief of which is the *Tyne*. The county possesses few manufactures. There are iron-foundries, potteries, rope-yards, breweries, distilleries, salt-works, and the usual local industries, but no distinctive or very extensive works. In the W., especially around *Tynant*, there are extensive collieries. Limestone is abundant. The fishery along the coast is valuable, and employs a good many men. At *Dunbar* a large trade is carried on both in fresh and cured herrings. To the N.W. of *Dunbar* is *North Berwick*, a fashionable watering-place, with a considerable trade in corn. The county town is the royal burgh of *Haddington*, said to derive its name from "Haden," an Anglo-Saxon chief who resided there. The celebrated Scottish Reformer, *John Knox*, was a native of *Haddington*.

Berwickshire, for many centuries the principal scene of strife between the Scotch and English, forms the S.E. extremity of Scotland on the coast of the North Sea. It is bounded on the N. by *Haddington*; S. by *Roxburgh* and the river *Tweed*, which separates it from England; and W. by *Roxburgh* and *Edinburgh*. It extends from E. to W. 35 m., and from N. to S. 23 m. Area, 478 sq. m.; pop. 86,000. *Berwickshire* comprises the ancient districts of *Lammermoor* in the N., *Lauderdale* in the W., and the *Merse* or *March* in the S. The Lammermoors are bare and slaty, but the other two districts, especially the *Merse*, are level and highly fertile. The principal rivers are the *Tweed*, *Leader*, *Eye*, *Whiteadder*, and *Blackadder*.

Berwickshire is a purely agricultural county. *Greenlaw*, on the Blackadder, is the county town. *Coldstream*, on the Tweed, is where General Monk raised the Coldstream Guards. *Eyemouth* is the only seaport in the county.

Peeblesshire, sometimes called Tweeddale, is a sparsely peopled pastoral county, surrounded by Edinburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, and Lanark. Its extent from N. to S. is 30 m., and from E. to W. 22 m. Area, 356 sq. m.; pop. 12,000. The surface mostly consists of mountain, moor, and bog, fitted only for pasturage; but the valleys are fertile and well wooded. The *Broadlaw Hill* has an elevation of 2741 feet. The uplands are covered with innumerable flocks of sheep, which produce excellent wool. The chief river is the *Tweed*, which rises in the S.W. extremity of the county, 1500 feet above the sea. The county is also watered by numerous small streams, such as the *Leithen*, *Talla*, *Meget*, and *Eddleston*. The industry of the shire is almost wholly pastoral. *Peebles*, the county town, is a quiet rural-looking place, and chiefly noted as a summer retreat. A few miles from Peebles is the village of *Inverleithen*, resorted to for its mineral waters. Here the woollen manufacture is making considerable progress.

Selkirkshire, anciently called "Etrick Forest," is a small inland county encompassed by Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Peebles. It extends from N. to S. 28 m., and from E. to W. 18 m. Area, 260 sq. m.; pop. 14,000. The surface exhibits a continued succession of mountain ranges, of different altitudes, affording excellent pasturage for the numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep which are reared in the county. Between the hills there are narrow and well-watered valleys of great fertility. The *Tweed* and its tributaries, the *Etrick* and *Yarrow*, are the principal streams. The *Yarrow* has prominently attracted the notice of poets, and is referred to in many a Scottish song. It issues from the east end of *St Mary's Loch*—a lake near the W. boundary of the county, 4 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth. The manufactures of Selkirkshire are wool-spinning and the making of tweeds, which are carried on at *Galashiels* and at *Selkirk*. The latter is an ancient royal burgh and the county town. It occupies a prominent place in the story of the Border Wars, and its burgesses, known as the "Souters of Selkirk," were greatly renowned for their valour. It is said that the ballad of the "Flowers of the Forest" refers to the loss sustained by the "souters" at the disastrous battle of Flodden. Mungo Park, the African traveller, and James Hogg, the poet, known in literature as the "Etrick Shepherd," were natives of Selkirkshire.

Southern Counties.

Roxburghshire.—This county is one of the most interesting and beautiful in Scotland. It lies to the S. of Berwick, and is separated from England by the Cheviot Hills. On the W. is Selkirk, and on the S.W. Dumfries. Its extent from N. to S. is 28 m., and from E. to W. 38 m. Area, 870 sq. m.; pop. 54,000. It embraces the ancient districts of *Teviotdale* and *Liddesdale*, so named from the *Teviot* and the *Liddel*, by which they are watered. Towards the N. and W. the country is mountainous, but on the S. and E. it is level and fertile. The scenery is varied and picturesque. The *Cheviots* do not rise to any great height, the most elevated part not exceeding 2000 feet. The herbage is green to the summit, and affords pasturage to vast flocks of sheep, which are here the chief stock of the farmers. The N. districts are watered by the *Tweed*, besides which and the *Liddel* and *Teviot*, there are in the county numerous

streams, locally called "waters," such as the *Jed*, *Gala*, *Allan*, *Ale*, and *Slitrig*. Roxburghshire possesses a very interesting history in connexion with border feuds of former days, and exhibits many relics of those warlike times in the shape of castles, towers, and other fortified edifices. It has also several magnificent remains of monastic life and institutions. The county town, *Jedburgh*, on the *Jed*, a tributary of the *Teviot*; *Kelso*, at the confluence of the *Teviot* with the *Tweed*; and *Melrose*, on the *Tweed*, have all fine ruins of ancient abbeys. Not far from *Melrose* is *Abbotsford*, the celebrated country seat of Sir Walter Scott. *Hawick*, on the *Teviot*, and *Jedburgh*, have large manufactures of tweeds. Flannels, blankets, and carpets are also made to a considerable extent. Thomson and Leyden, the poets, were born in Roxburghshire—the former at *Ednam*, near *Kelso*, and the latter at *Denholm*, a few miles from *Hawick*.

Dumfriesshire.—This large frontier county is bounded on the S. by the *Solway Firth*, and on the other sides by *Cumberland*, *Roxburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Lanark*, *Ayr*, and *Kirkcudbright*. It extends from E. to W. 55 m., and from N. to S. 82 m. Area, 1098 sq. m.; pop. 75,000. Dumfriesshire comprehends the districts of *Nithsdale* in the W., *Annamdale* in the middle, and *Eskdale* in the E., watered by the rivers *Nith*, *Annan*, and *Esk*. The surface has a general slope towards the *Solway Firth* on the S., mountain-ranges on the N. and E. sheltering it from cold. The loftiest summits are *Hartfell*, on the *Peebles* border, 2651 feet; *Eittrick Pen*, on the confines of *Selkirk*, 2269 feet; *Queensberry Hill*, on the *Lanark* boundary, 2259 feet; and *Black Larg*, close to *Ayrshire*, 2231 feet. There are eight lakes or lochs in the vicinity of *Lochmaben*. In the N.E. corner, near the head of *Moffat Water*, is *Loch Skene* (1300 feet above the sea), whence issues the picturesque waterfall called the *Grey Mare's Tail*. The *Solway Firth*, which forms the boundary between Scotland and England for upwards of 50 m., is noted for the peculiarity of its tides. In these, as well as the nature of the beach and the depth of water, it differs from every marine indentation in Great Britain. To the E. of the *Nith* is *Lochar Moss*, a morass of about 10 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. The elevated parts of the county afford excellent pasturage; and the rearing of cattle, sheep, and pigs forms an important branch of rural industry. The largest lamb fair in Scotland is held at *Lockerbie*, a few miles E. of the *Annan*. The manufactures of Dumfriesshire are not of much importance; the principal are hosiery at and about the county town, *Dumfries*; cotton-spinning at *Annan*; plaidings at *Langholm*; and the weaving of cotton goods at *Ecclefechan*, the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle, the celebrated writer. Coal is worked at *Sanguhar* and elsewhere; lead and silver are found at *Wanlockhead*; and limestone for burning, and red sandstone for building, are quarried in various localities. *Moffat* is noted for its mineral springs. The chief town, *Dumfries* (i.e., "hill of shrubs"), was constituted a royal burgh in the twelfth century. The poet Burns died there in 1796, after a residence of some years in the town and county.

Kirkcudbrightshire, or the *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*, comprising the eastern district of *Galloway*, extends from E. to W. 44 m., from N. to S. 40 m., and is bounded on the N. by *Ayr*, on the E. by *Dumfries*, on the S. by the *Solway Firth*, and on the W. by *Wigtown*. Area, 954 sq. m.; pop. 42,000. About two-thirds of the county is mountainous, the most elevated portions being *Meyrick Mountain* (2761 feet), *Rhynns of Kells* (2650 feet), *Cairnsmoor of Deugh* (2597 feet), and *Cairnsmoor of Fleet* (2331 feet). A mountain-range stretches along the whole N. boundary in the form of a vast amphitheatre, embracing nearly half the county. The principal rivers are the *Doe*, *Fleet*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Urr*. Lakes are numerous, the

most considerable being *Loch Ken* and *Loch Doon*. The coast is indented by several bays, the chief being *Kirkcudbright Bay* and *Fleet Bay*. The pastures of Kirkcudbright are excellent, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle are reared for the English markets. The shire is noted for its honey. The occupations of the people are mainly those connected with agriculture and grazing. The principal towns are *Kirkcudbright* (i.e., "the kirk or church town of St Cuthbert"), *New Galloway*, *Castle-Douglas*, *Dalbeattie*, and *Gatehouse-of-Fleet*.

Wigtownshire, or **West Galloway**, is bounded on the N. by Ayrshire; on the E. by Wigtown Bay and the river Cree, which separate it from Kirkcudbright; on the S. by the Irish Sea; and on the W. by the Irish Channel. It extends from E. to W. 32 m., and from N. to S. 29 m. Area, 512 sq. m.; pop. 39,000. The shire is divided into three districts:—the *Rhinns* ("peninsula"), which lies W. of Loch Ryan and Luce Bay; the *Machars* ("flat country"), between Wigtown and Luce Bays; and the *Moors*, which includes the remainder of the county. No part is above 13 m. from the sea. The physical aspect of Wigtownshire is neither striking nor varied. Its surface is irregular, but its most elevated part is not above 500 feet high. The rivers *Cree* and *Bladenock* are navigable for small vessels for a short distance. The county contains a number of small lakes. The coasts are indented by several spacious bays and harbours, such as *Loch Ryan*, on the N.W., which extends into the county about 9 m.; *Luce Bay*, on the S.; and *Wigtown Bay*, on the E. These two bays form remarkable promontories—the *Burrow Head* and the *Mull of Galloway*; the latter is the most southerly point of Scotland. There being no manufactures beyond those required for local purposes, and almost no mining operations, agriculture is the principal source of occupation. The royal burgh of *Wigtown* (i.e., "the town on the bay") is the county town. The other principal places are *Stranraer*, *Newton-Stewart*, *Whithorn*, and *Portpatrick*, from the last of which the shortest passage to Ireland is obtained. In ancient times the inhabitants of Galloway, E. and W., were designated the "wild Scots of Galloway," from their savage disposition and their peculiar mode of warfare. They were so conspicuous for their daring intrepidity and heroism, that they were allowed the privilege of forming the van in every battle at which they were present.

IRELAND.

Counties in the Province of Ulster.

Donegal is a large maritime county in the N. of Ireland. Its landward boundaries are Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Leitrim. Its greatest length from N.E. to S.W. is 85 m., and its greatest breadth from S.E. to N.W. 41 m. Area, 1865 sq. m.; pop. 218,000. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The lakes are numerous, but small; the largest being *Lough Derg*, in which is the island called *St Patrick's Purgatory*, a celebrated place of pilgrimage. The county is watered by many unimportant rivers, the principal being the *Foyle* and *Swilly*. The coast is indented by a number of bays, the most important being *Lough Foyle*, *Lough Swilly*, *Sheephaven*, *Guybarra Bay*, and *Donegal Bay*. Off the coast are numerous small islands, seventeen of which are inhabited, the principal being *North Arran*. The occupations are mainly agricultural. *Raphoe* is

the centre of the linen trade. Many of the female population are engaged in working muslin for the Belfast and Glasgow manufacturers. The county town is *Lifford*, on the Foyle.

Londonderry or Derry is a maritime county flanked on the E. by Antrim; on the S. by Tyrone; and on the W. by Donegal; its N. boundary being Lough Foyle and the Atlantic Ocean. Its length from N. to S. is 40 m., and its breadth from E. to W. is 34 m. Area, 810 sq. m.; pop. 174,000. The surface is hilly and rugged, with fertile tracts along the rivers. The most important rivers are the *Foyle*, which traverses the N.W. corner, and the *Bann*, which separates Londonderry from Antrim. The staple manufacture is linen. Poultry are extensively reared, and eggs are exported on a large scale. The principal towns are *Londonderry* and *Coleraine*.

Antrim occupies the extreme N.E. part of Ireland. The river Lagan divides it from Down, and the Bann from Londonderry; on the N. is the Atlantic and on the E. the North Channel. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 56 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W., 30½ m. Area, 1164 sq. m.; pop. 410,000. Near the coast the surface is elevated, declining towards the S.W., where much of the soil is boggy. In the hilly region iron ore is found in considerable quantities. The principal bays are *Belfast Lough* and *Larne Lough*. In the S.W. is the extensive lake called *Lough Neagh*, the water of which is remarkable for its petrifying quality. The chief industry of Antrim is the manufacturing of linen and cotton. The county town is *Carrickfergus*, but the largest town is *Belfast*, on Belfast Lough. The famous *Giant's Causeway*, one of the most perfect specimens of columnar basalt in Europe, is on the N. coast of this county.

Down lies to the S. of Antrim, having Armagh as its W. boundary, and the Irish Sea on the S. and E. Its extent from N.E. to S.W. is 51 m., and from N.W. to S.E. 38 m. Area, 967 sq. m.; pop. 278,000. The surface is hilly, rising into mountains in the S., the highest being *Slieve-Donard*, which has an elevation of 2796 feet. The river Lagan skirts the county on the N. and the Bann on the W. On the coast are *Belfast Lough*, *Strangford Lough* (which penetrates inland about 15 m.), *Dundrum Bay*, and *Carlingford Lough*. Linen is the staple manufacture of the county. The fisheries off the coast are important, and employ about 4000 or 5000 hands. The chief town is *Downpatrick*, at the S.W. extremity of Strangford Lough.

Armagh is an inland county, surrounded by Tyrone, Lough Neagh, Down, Louth, and Monaghan. From N. to S. it extends 32 m., and from E. to W. 20 m. Area, 512 sq. m.; pop. 179,000. In the S.W. the surface is mountainous, the *Slieve-Gullion* rising to the height of 1893 feet above the sea; elsewhere the country is flat and undulating, with a considerable extent of bog. The county is well watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the *Callan* and the *Blackwater*. The *Newry Canal* skirts the county on the E. The population combine agricultural pursuits with the weaving of cotton and linen. The chief towns are *Armagh* city, *Lurgan*, and *Portadown*. From the 5th to the 9th century, Armagh was in great repute as a seat of learning. The name, in all Irish authorities, is given as "*Ard-Macha*," or "*Macha's height*," from Queen Macha, who flourished 800 years B.C.

Tyrone is an inland county encompassed by Londonderry, Lough Neagh, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Donegal. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 46 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W. 60 m. Area, 1260 sq. m.; pop. 216,000. The surface is hilly and thinly wooded; in the N. and S. it is mountainous. *Slieve-Sawel*, on the Londonderry border, is

2240 feet above the level of the sea. The soil in the low-lying districts towards the E. is fertile and watered by numerous branches of the *Foye* and *Blackwater* rivers. Coal fit for domestic purposes is raised near *Dungannon* and *Coal Island*, a thriving and populous village; and in the uplands indications of lead, copper, iron, and coal are frequent. The leading branch of industry is agriculture, but the manufacture of linens, coarse woollens, and other commodities, employs a large portion of the population. The chief town is *Omagh*, situated in the centre of the county.

Fermanagh, an inland county, is enclosed by Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, and Leitrim. Its greatest length from N.W. to S.E. is 45 m.; greatest breadth from N.E. to S.W. 29 m. Area, 714 sq. m.; pop. 93,000. The surface generally presents a succession of abrupt eminences of slight elevation; in the E. and W. it is mountainous. The most attractive feature in the scenery of Fermanagh is *Lough Erne*, which extends from one extremity of the county to the other. It is divided into Upper and Lower Erne, the former extending from *Wattlebridge* to *Enniskillen*, the county town, and the latter from *Enniskillen* to *Roscar*, where its waters contract and form the river *Erne*. Fermanagh is mainly an agricultural county, only about an eighth of its population being employed in manufactures and trades. Butter is extensively exported.

Monaghan (i.e., "a place full of little hills or brakes") is surrounded by Tyrone, Armagh, Louth, Meath, Cavan, and Fermanagh. Its extent from N. to S. is 87 m.; from E. to W. 28 m. Area, 500 sq. m.; pop. 113,000. In the N.W., and to the E., the country is mountainous. The loftiest point of the *Slieve-Beagh* range is 1254 feet above the sea. Lakes and rivers are numerous, but small. The *Ulster Canal* traverses the county. The occupations of the people are almost wholly agricultural. The chief towns are *Monaghan*, *Clones*, and *Carrickmacross*.

Cavan is flanked on the N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the E. by Monaghan and Meath; on the S. by Meath, Westmeath, and Longford; and on the W. by Leitrim. Its length from S.E. to N.W. is 51 m.; breadth from N. to S. 28 m. Area, 746 sq. m.; pop. 141,000. The county is mountainous on the borders, especially in the N., enclosing an open country interspersed with bog. The principal rivers are the *Woodford* and *Upper Erne*. Lakes are numerous, and several of them are highly picturesque. The minerals found in the county embrace coal, iron, copper, and lead. There are a number of mineral springs, of which *Swanibar* is the most celebrated. Agricultural industry employs the great bulk of the population. *Cavan* and *Belturbet* are the chief towns.

Counties in the Province of Leinster.

Longford is a small county, encompassed by Leitrim, Cavan, Westmeath, Lough Ree, and Roscommon. Its length from N. to S. is 29 m.; breadth from E. to W. 22 m. Area, 420 sq. m.; pop. 64,000. Between the N.W. and centre of the county the surface is diversified by low hills; elsewhere it is mostly flat and boggy. The river *Shannon*, *Lough Ree*, *Lough Gowna*, and other lakes, border on the county, which is crossed by the *Royal Canal*. Grazing and the rearing of cattle and sheep, and dairy-farming, are the principal pursuits. The county town is *Longford*.

Westmeath is bounded by Longford, Meath, Kildare, King's County, Roscommon, and Lough Ree. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 35 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W. 40 m. Area, 708 sq. m.; pop. 78,000. The surface is picturesquely diversified with hill, valley, and lake, but no mountain. The soil is fertile, with much bog. The county is well

watered. In the W. is *Lough Res* and the river *Shannon*; the *Inny* flows through the N. part, and the *Broena* through the centre. Connected with these rivers are Loughs *Dereveragh*, *Ennel*, *Ouel*, *Lane*, *Iron*, and *Sheelin*. The *Royal Canal* intersects the county, and a branch of the *Grand Canal* proceeds to *Kilbeggan*. The occupations are wholly agricultural, chiefly grazing and dairy-farming. *Mullingar* is the chief town. At *Athlone*, on the *Shannon*, the very centre of Ireland, there are extensive barracks and an ordnance depôt.

Meath is very irregular in outline. Its landward boundaries are *Dublin*, *Kildare*, *Westmeath*, *Cavan*, *Monaghan*, and *Louth*; the *Irish Sea* forms its E. boundary. It extends from N. to S. 40 m.; from E. to W. 47 m. Area, 906 sq. m.; pop. 94,000. The soil is rich and fertile. The principal rivers are the *Boyne* and the *Blackwater*. The *Royal Canal* passes through the county. *Trim*, on the *Boyne*, is the county town. *Drogheda* is partly in Meath; near to it is *Tara*, an ancient royal residence, where St Patrick commenced his missionary labours. The river *Boyne* gives name to the battle in which William the Third crushed the pretensions of the Stuarts in Ireland.

Louth, a small maritime county, is bounded N. by *Armagh* and *Carlingford Lough*; E. by the *Irish Sea*; S. by the *Boyne*, separating it from Meath; and on the W. by Meath and *Monaghan*. From N. to S. it extends 25 m., and from E. to W. 15 m. Area, 315 sq. m.; pop. 70,000. The N. part of the county forms the peninsula of *Carlingford*, which is mountainous, rising to the height of 1935 feet. Between that and *Clogher Head* in the S., the surface is flat or undulating. The principal rivers are the *Boyne*, *Dee*, *Glyde*, and *Fane*. The most important bays are *Dundalk Bay* and *Drogheda Bay*. Louth is chiefly an agricultural county, but some linen is manufactured, and, from the great extent of coast in comparison with the size of the county, fishing is an important branch of local industry. From *Dundalk* (the chief town), *Drogheda*, and *Carlingford*, there is a large export of produce.

Dublin, the metropolitan county of Ireland, is bordered on the landward sides by Meath, *Kildare*, and *Wicklow*; and is open to the *Irish Sea* on the E. Its length from N. to S. is 32 m.; from E. to W. 18 m. Area, 364 sq. m.; pop. 180,000. Surface mostly a level rich plain, well cultivated, rising at the S. boundary into a range of elevated hills, the summit of the loftiest of which, *Kippure*, is 2478 feet above the sea. The only river of note is the *Liffey*. By means of the *Grand* and the *Royal Canals*, a navigable communication is effected between *Dublin* and the *Shannon*. Along the coast are several bays, the most important of which is *Dublin Bay*. Not far from the shore are *Lambay Island* and *Ireland's Eye*, besides a number of islets. *Dublin* county contains more various manufactures than any other county in Ireland; but they are mostly such as are for home requirements. The produce, however, of the *Dublin* breweries and *Balbriggan* hosiery works are largely exported. The fisheries afford a considerable source of income to the villagers along the coast. The chief town is *Dublin*, on the *Liffey*, the capital city of Ireland, with important trade and manufactures. The ancient Irish name of this city was *Baile-atha-cliaith*, "the town of the hurdle ford," from the circumstance that in very early ages an artificial ford of hurdles was constructed across the *Liffey* near the place where the town subsequently sprang up. The modern name, however, is derived from *Duibhlinn*, "black pool," an old Irish designation of that part of the *Liffey* on which the city is built. *Kingstown* is a fashionable suburb of *Dublin*, and has a fine harbour, whence the mail steamers sail for *Holyhead*, making the passage in four

hours. This town was formerly a mere fishing village, called *Dunleary*, and received its present name in honour of George the Fourth, who embarked there in 1821.

Kildare is bounded on the N. by Meath; on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; on the S. by Carlow; and on the W. by Queen's County, King's County, and Westmeath. Its extent from N. to S. is 40 m.; from E. to W. 27 m. Area, 653 sq. m.; pop. 84,000. The surface is mostly flat, and exhibits about 50,000 acres of bog. Near the town of Kildare is an extensive common of most beautiful sward, called the *Curragh*, on which is the chief Irish race-course. The rivers *Liffey* and *Barrow* pass through the county, and the *Boyne* rises in its N. part. Kildare is also traversed by the *Grand* and *Royal Canals*. The industry of the county is almost wholly agricultural. The county town is *Naas*, near the Liffey, which was the most ancient residence of the kings of Leinster. Its name signifies a fair or meeting place.

King's County has N. Westmeath; E. Kildare; S. Queen's County and Tipperary; and W. Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 45 m., and its greatest breadth from N. to S. is 39 m. Area, 772 sq. m.; pop. 76,000. The S. part of the county is hilly, comprising a small portion of the *Slieve-Bloom* Mountains. *Croghan Hill*, in the N.E., has an elevation of 769 feet. Elsewhere the surface is comparatively flat and boggy. The *Bog of Allen* covers a large part of the centre, and extends from E. to W. the whole length of the county. The principal streams are the *Shannon*, *Brosna*, *Barrow*, and *Boyne*. The *Grand Canal* traverses the county from *Edenderry* in the E. to *Shannon Harbour* in the W. In King's County, much attention is paid to the rearing of live stock. The chief town is *Tullamore* (i.e., "great hill"), the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal. King's County was so called by Queen Mary of England in honour of her husband, whose name is commemorated in *Philippstown*, on the Grand Canal.

Queen's County is encompassed by Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and King's County. It extends 33 m. from N. to S., and 37 m. from E. to W. Area, 664 sq. m.; pop. 77,000. The surface is generally flat, rising in the N.W. into the *Slieve-Bloom* Mountains, the highest summit of which, *Arderin*, is 1784 feet above sea-level. The soil is fertile, interspersed with large tracts of bog. The chief rivers are the *Barrow*, which has its source in the N.W. uplands, and the *Nore*. The county is intersected by the *Grand Canal*. The minerals embrace coal, iron, copper, manganese, marl, and fuller's earth. The pursuits are mostly those connected with agriculture. The county town is *Maryborough*, on the Southern and Western Railway. It was so named in honour of Queen Mary of England, who also gave the county its title.

Wicklow is a maritime county, having the Irish Sea as its E. boundary. On the landward sides it is bordered by Wexford, Carlow, Kildare, and Dublin. Its greatest length is 40 m.; greatest breadth, 33 m. Area, 781 sq. m.; pop. 79,000. Wicklow is the most picturesque county in Ireland, the surface being beautifully diversified with mountain, valley, stream, and lake. The central portion is quite a maze of mountains, the chief of which are *Lugnaquilla* (3039 feet), and *Duff Hill* (2264 feet). The vale of *Avoca*, at the mouth of which *Arklow* stands, is the one celebrated by the poet Moore in his "Meeting of the Waters." Near to *Bathrum* is the mountain valley of *Glendalough*, famous for its scenery, for the ruins of seven churches, a round tower, and a lake, called the *Lake of Serpents*, because St Patrick is said to have drowned in it all the serpents that were once in Ireland. The principal rivers are the *Liffey* and *Slaney* in the W.,

and the *Avoca* and *Vartry* in the E., all of which have their source in the county. Except in the *Avoca* district, where important mining operations are carried on, and at *Arklow*, where there is a good fishery, the pursuits of the people are chiefly agricultural. The county town is *Wicklow*.

Wexford, a maritime county, is bounded on the E. and S. by St George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the landward sides by Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 55 m.; greatest breadth, 34 m. Area, 900 sq. m.; pop. 133,000. The E. coast is dangerous from sandbanks. The S. shores are skirted by several lagoons, and off the coast are some small islands. The surface of the county is hilly, rising in the N.W. into the ridge of *Mount Leinster* and *Blackstairs*, and declining to a level peninsula in the S.E. The river *Slaney*, navigable for barges to *Enniscorthy*, passes through the county, and the *Barrow* skirts it on the W. Grazing and dairy-farming are leading pursuits. Manufactures are unimportant, but fishing is general along the coast. The county town is *Wexford*, on the *Slaney*.

Carlow is a small inland county, surrounded by Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, and Queen's County. It extends 29 m. from N. to S., and 20½ m. from E. to W. Area, 346 sq. m.; pop. 51,000. The country adjoining Wicklow and Wexford is hilly in character, *Mount Leinster* in the S.E. attaining the height of 2604 feet. The chief rivers are the *Slaney* and *Barrow*. Carlow is essentially an agricultural county, less than one-sixth of the population being employed in manufactures and trades. The county town is *Carlow*, on the *Barrow*.

Kilkenny is bordered on the N. by Queen's County; E. by Carlow and Wexford; S. by Waterford; and W. by Tipperary. Its extent from N. to S. is 46 m.; from E. to W. 24 m. Area, 796 sq. m.; pop. 109,000. The surface is undulating and fertile, with a slope towards the S., where several summits have an elevation of 1000 feet. The river *Barrow* borders the county on the E. and the *Suir* on the S.; the *Nore* traverses the middle. The border rivers are navigable for a considerable distance, and so is the *Nore* for small barges. Coal is worked at *Castlecomer*, and a fine kind of black marble is quarried near *Kilkenny*, the county town.

Counties in the Province of Munster.

Tipperary is an extensive inland county, bounded by King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Galway. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 70 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W. 40 m. Area, 1669 sq. m.; pop. 216,000. The surface generally is level, but there are groups of mountains in the E., S., and W. Of these, there are in the S. the *Galtees* (rising to the height of 3013 feet), *Knockmeledown* (2700 feet), and *Slieve-Naman* (2364 feet); in the W. is the group of which *Kepper Mountain* (2278 feet) is the principal; and in the E. are the *Slieveadagh Hills*. In the N. is a curious isolated height called the *Devil's Bit*, 1583 feet in elevation, which is associated with many popular legends. In the level country the soil is of extraordinary fertility, especially in the tract known as the *Golden Vein*, extending from Limerick to the confines of Kilkenny County. The *Suir* and *Nore* rivers rise in the *Devil's Bit*, near *Templemore*—the former, for the greater part of its course, running through the county; the *Shannon* forms part of the W. boundary. The mineral products of Tipperary embrace coal, copper, lead (rich in silver), and zinc, the last of which is found in large quantities at *Silvermines*. The principal towns are *Tipperary*, *Clonmel*, *Nenagh*, and *Cashel*.

Waterford is a maritime county, having S. the Atlantic Ocean, W. Cork, N. Tipperary and Kilkenny, and E. Waterford Harbour, separating it from Wexford. The county extends 28 m. from N. to S., and 52 m. from E. to W. Area, 731 sq. m.; pop. 123,000. Most of the surface is mountainous, the principal ranges being *Knockmeledown*, *Cummragh*, *Monavolagh*, and *Drum*; but there is much undulating and level land along the banks of the *Suir* in the N. and E., and of the *Blackwater* and *Bride* in the W., as well as skirting the coast, which is indented by several bays and harbours, such as *Waterford Harbour*, *Tramore Bay*, *Dungarvan Harbour*, and *Ardmore Bay*. Copper and marble are the principal minerals worked in this county; the former is found at *Knockmahon*, and the latter near *Whitechurch* and *Cappoquin*. The occupations of the population are chiefly those connected with pasturage and dairy-farming. Waterford being the principal dairy county in Ireland, there are large quantities of butter and bacon exported. The county town is *Waterford*, on the *Suir*.

Cork, the largest and most southerly county in Ireland, is bounded on its landward sides by Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. It extends 110 m. from E. to W., and 70 m. from N. to S. Area, 2885 sq. m.; pop. 516,000. The W. part of the county is mountainous; the N. and E. are exceedingly fertile. The coast is indented with numerous bays, the principal being *Bantry*, *Dunmanus*, *Glouakilly*, *Kinsale*, *Cork Harbour*, and *Youghal*. Off the coast are several islands, the most important of which are *Cape Clear* and *Whiddy*. The chief rivers which water the county are the *Blackwater*, *Lee*, and *Bandon*. Copper and limestone are the principal mineral products; the copper-mines at *Allahais* employ about 2000 hands. Cork is mainly an agricultural county. The fisheries along the coast form a valuable branch of industry. After *Cork* city, the capital, the most important towns are *Youghal*, *Bandon*, and *Kinsale*. The Irish name for Cork is *Corcaach*, "a marsh." The city grew up around a monastery founded by St. Finbar in the sixth century, on the edge of a marsh. The port of Cork, best known as the *Cove*, is now called *Queenstown*, in honour of Queen Victoria's visit in 1849.

Kerry ("the territory of the race of *Ciar*," pronounced Keer) is bounded N. by the estuary of the Shannon; E. by Limerick and Cork; S. by Cork and Kenmare estuary; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 60 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W. 58 m. Area, 1863 sq. m.; pop. 196,000. The surface of the country is formed of mountain-ranges, intersected by deep valleys, with some level ground. *Carran Tuail*, in *Macgillicuddy Reeks*, the highest mountains in Ireland, has an elevation of 3414 feet; *Caher*, 3200 feet; *Brandon*, 3127 feet; and *Mangerton*, 2756 feet. The principal rivers are the *Feale*, *Maine*, *Laune* or *Lane*, and *Boughy*. The lakes comprise those of *Killarney* (small, but very picturesque), *Carra*, and *Curraun*. The coast-line is deeply indented by bays, of which *Tralee*, *Dingle*, and *Kenmare* are the chief. Off the coast is the fertile island of *Valentia*, the Cis-Atlantic terminus of the telegraph cables. Kerry is rich in minerals. Iron ore abounds in various places, and copper and lead mines are worked near *Kenmare* and *Tralee*, the chief town. Dairy-farming is the leading industry.

Limerick is encompassed by the Shannon (separating it from Clare), Tipperary, Cork, and Kerry. Its extent from N. to S. is 35 m., and from E. to W. 54 m. Area, 1061 sq. m.; pop. 181,000. The surface is an undulating plain, watered by the *Maigue*, *Deel*, *Mulcair*, etc., and rising into mountains in the N.E., S., and S.W. The river Shannon forms the N. boundary. The eastern half of the county, called the *Golden Valley*, is the most fertile tract in Ireland. There are numerous dairy farms and

extensive pasture lands, on which vast numbers of sheep and cattle are fed. Large quantities of corn, butter, and other produce are exported. The county town is *Limerick*, on the Shannon. The name is a corruption of the Irish *Luimnech* (Liminagh), signifying a bare spot of land.

Clare (i.e., "a level piece of land") is bounded on the N. by Galway Bay and Galway; on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length from N.E. to S.W. is $67\frac{1}{2}$ m.; greatest breadth from N.W. to S.E. 88 m. Area, 1294 sq. m.; pop. 148,000. The surface is diversified with mountain, valley, stream, and lake. In the E. are the *Inchiquin*, *Slieve-Baughta*, and *Slieve-Barnagh* Mountains; and in the W. is *Mount Callan*. The county possesses about 100 small lakes. The chief rivers are the *Shannon* and the *Fergus*. The coast is rocky, and in some places exhibits bold precipitous cliffs, 400 feet high; it is indented with several bays, the largest being that of *Liscannor*. The minerals of the county embrace coal, iron, lead, and manganese. There are marble and slate quarries, and many chalybeate springs. The chief trade is in cattle, sheep, corn, and provisions. Frieze and hosiery are manufactured for home use. The county town is *Ennis*, on the *Fergus*.

Counties in the Province of Connaught.

Galway is a large maritime county in the W. of Ireland. Its landward boundaries are Mayo, Roscommon, King's County, Tipperary, and Clare. From E. to W. it extends 84 m., and from N. to S. 62 m. Area, 2447 sq. m.; pop. 248,000. *Lough Corrib* divides the county into the E. and W. districts. The E. district is level, and mostly arable, with much bog. The W. district, called *Connemara* and *Joyce's Country*, is rugged and mountainous, and presents some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in Ireland. The principal rivers are the *Shannon*, *Suck*, and *Blackwater*. Part of *Lough Mask* is in this county. Off the coast, which is rugged, and deeply indented by inlets, there are a number of islands, the most important of which is *Inishmore*. Iron and lead ores have been found, but limestone and marble are the chief minerals now worked. In Connemara there is abundance of the beautiful green variegated marble called *serpentine*. The occupations of the people are mainly of an agricultural character. The county town is *Galway*, on Galway Bay, between which and New York a line of steamers ply—the Galway route being the shortest to North America. *Ballinasloe*, at the W. terminus of the *Grand Canal*, has the largest annual fair for cattle and sheep in Ireland.

Roscommon is an inland county of irregular outline, surrounded by Sligo, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Galway, and Mayo. Its greatest length is 60 m., and greatest breadth 40 m. Area, 949 sq. m.; pop. 141,000. The surface is mostly undulating; mountainous in the N., where the *Curlew Mountains* lie, and flat in the E. The *Shannon* (with its loughs, *Boffin*, *Bodarigg*, and *Ree*) forms part of the E., and the *Suck* the W. boundary. *Lough Key* is in the N., and *Lough Gara* in the W. of the county. The pursuits are chiefly agricultural. The county town is *Roscommon*, i.e., "Coman's wood," from St Coman, who founded a monastery there in the eighth century.

Mayo is an extensive maritime county, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the landward sides by Sligo, Roscommon, and Galway. Its extent from N. to S. is 58 m.; from E. to W. 72 m. Area, 2131 sq. m.; pop. 246,000. The county has about 250 m. of coast-line, deeply indented by numerous bays, the chief of which are *Clew Bay*,

Blacksod Bay, Broad Haven, and Killala Bay. Off the coast are some large islands (such as *Achill, Clare, and Inishboffin*), and a number of small ones. The surface of the county is of a very varied character, presenting much mountain and waste, and much level and fertile land. The principal mountain summits are *Meilrea* (2680 feet high), *Nephin* (2646 feet), and *Croagh Patrick* (2370 feet); on the top of the last is a chapel dedicated to St Patrick. The *Moy* is the chief river. *Corrib, Mask, Conn, and Carra* are the principal lakes. Iron-ore abounds, but remains unwrought for want of fuel. There are several valuable slate-quarries. Agriculture and fishing afford employment to the majority of the population. The county town is *Castlebar*.

Sligo has on the N. the Atlantic Ocean, E. *Leitrim*, S. *Roscommon* and *Mayo*, and W. *Mayo*. It extends from N. to S. 38 m., and from E. to W. 41 m. Area, 721 sq. m.; pop. 153,000. The surface is greatly diversified; mountains and bogs are interspersed with lakes and level tracts of fertile land. The most elevated summit in the N.E. is *Truskmore*, which is 2113 feet above the sea. The coast is indented by *Sligo* and *Killala Bays*; and near it are the islets of *Innishmurry, Oyster, and Coney*. The principal rivers in *Sligo* are the *Arrow* and *Moy*, the latter of which forms the W. boundary. The loughs embrace *Gill, Arrow, Gara, Tall, and Easky*. The occupations are agricultural. Coarse woollens and linens are manufactured for home use. The county town is *Sligo*, on *Sligo Bay*.

Leitrim is, on the landward sides, encompassed by *Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, Roscommon, and Sligo*. Its length from N. to S. is 51 m., and its breadth from E. to W. 21 m. Area, 613 sq. m.; pop. 95,000. The surface is mostly wild and rugged. The *Shannon*, which flows through *Lough Allen*, forms the W. boundary of the county. The other large lakes are *Lough Macnean* and *Lough Melvin*. Iron and lead ores and coal are abundant. *Leitrim* is almost exclusively an agricultural and grazing county. The chief town is *Carrick-on-Shannon*. The name of this town is a corruption of *carra*, "a weir," the place having taken its designation from an ancient weir across the *Shannon*.

THE END.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH;

SOLD ALSO BY

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO., LONDON.

*** A Specimen Copy of any work will be sent to Principals of Schools, post free, on receipt of one half the retail price in postage stamps, by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.*

English Reading, Grammar, etc.

Armstrong's Eng. Composition..P.	7
..... Eng. Etymology.....	7
Canon's English Grammar.....	4
..... First Spelling-Book.....	4
Dalglish's English Grammars ..	5
..... Gram. Analysis.....	5
..... Eng. Composition.....	5
Demaus's Paradise Lost	7
..... Analysis of Sentences.....	7
Douglas's English Grammars.....	6
..... Progressive Eng. Reader	6
..... Selections for Recitation.	6
..... Spelling and Dictation.....	6
..... English Etymology.....	6
Ewing's Elocution	7
Fisher's Assembly's Catechism...	8
Lennie's English Grammar.....	6
M'Culloch's Reading-Books.....	3, 4
..... English Grammar.....	4
M'Dowall's Rhetorical Readings..	7
Millen's English Grammar.....	7
Morell's Poetical Reading-Book..	4
Pryde's Studies in Composition...	7
Reid's English Grammar.....	5
..... English Composition	5
..... English Dictionary.....	5
Sess. School Etymological Guide	8
..... Old & New Test. Biographies	8
Shakspeare's Richard II.....	6
Spalding's English Literature.....	7
White's English Grammar.....	7
Wordsworth's Excursion.....	6

Object-Lessons.

Object-Lessons on the Vegetable Kingdom.....	7
Ross's How to Train Young Eyes and Ears.....	7

Geography and Astronomy.

Clyde's School Geography.....P.	8
..... Elementary Geography...	8
Douglas's Introductory Geog	9
..... Progressive Geography	9
..... Text-Book of Geog.....	9
Edin. Acad. Modern Geography...	9
..... Ancient Geography ..	9
Ewing's Geography.....	10
..... Atlas.....	11
Lawson's Geog. of British Empire	9
..... Physical Geography.....	9
Murphy's Bible Atlas.....	10
Reid's First Book of Geography.....	10
..... Modern Geography.....	10
..... Sacred Geography.....	10
..... Introductory and School	11
..... Atlases	11
Reid's (Hugo) Elements of Astro-	10
..... nomy.....	10
..... Phys. Geography	10
Stewart's Modern Geography.....	9
White's Abstract of Geography...	9
..... System of Geography...	9
..... Atlases.....	11

School Songs.

Hunter's Books on Vocal Music...	17
School Psalmody.....	17

Household Economy.

Brewster's Household Economy...	8
---------------------------------	---

History.

Corkran's History of England.....	11
Simpson's Scotland.....	13
..... Goldsmith's England.....	13
..... Greece.....	13
..... Rome.....	13

Tytler's General History.....P. 13	Surenne's Dictionaries.....P. 19
Watt's Scripture History.....13	..... New French Manual, etc.....19
White's Universal History.....12, 13	..... New French Dialogues.....19
..... England for Jun. Classes 12	..... French Classics.....19, 20
..... History of France.....12	..... French Reading Instructor 20
..... Great Britain and Ireland 12	Wolski's French Extracts.....20
..... Sacred History.....13	..... French Grammar.....20
..... Histories of Scotland.....12	
..... History of Rome.....13	Latin and Greek.
Writing, Arithmetic, etc.	Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.....23
Gray's Arithmetic.....15	Cicero's Orations Selectæ.....24
Hutton's Arithmetic, etc.....15	..... Cato Major, De Officiis.....24
Ingram's Principles of Arithmetic 15	Clyde's Greek Syntax.....21
Maclaren's Arithmetic.....16	Dymock's Cæsar and Sallust.....22
..... Book-keeping.....16	Edin. Academy Class-Books:—
Melrose's Arithmetic.....15	..... Rudiments of Latin Language.....21
Scott's Arithmetical Works.....16	..... Latin Delectus.....21
..... Copy Books & Copy Lines.....16	..... Rudiments of Greek Language.....21
Smith's Arithmetical Works.....14	..... Greek Extracts.....21
Stewart's Arithmetical Works.....15	..... Ciceronis Opera Selecta.....21
Trotter's Arithmetical Works.....14, 15	..... Selecta e Poetis.....21
..... Hutton's Book-keeping 15	Ferguson's (Prof.) Gram. Exercises 24
Gaelic.	..... Latin Delectus.....24
Forbes' Gaelic Grammar.....16	..... Ovid's Metamorphoses 24
Mathematics, Natural Philo-	Fergusson's (Dr) Xenophon's Ana-
sophy, etc.	..... basis.....23
Ingram's System of Mathematics.....16	..... Greek Gram. Exercises.....23
..... Mensuration, by Trotter 16	..... Homer's Iliad, with Vocab. 23
Trotter's Key to Ingram's Mathe-	Geddes' (Prof.) Greek Grammar.....21
..... matics.....16	Greek Testament, by Duncan.....23
..... Manual of Logarithms.....16	Hunter's Ruddiman's Rudiments 22
Ingram's Euclid.....16	..... Sallust, Virgil, & Horace.....22
..... Algebra.....16	..... Livy, Books 21 to 25.....22
Nicol's Sciences.....17	Latin Testament, by Beza.....23
French.	Macgowan's Latin Lessons.....22
Beljame's French Grammar, etc.....20	Mair's Introduction, by Stewart.....23
Caron's First French Class-Book.....20	Massie's Latin Prose Composition 22
..... First French Reading-Book.....20	M'Dowall's Cæsar and Virgil.....22
..... French Grammar.....20	Melville's Lectiones Selectæ.....22
Chambrud's Fables Choiesies.....18	Neilson's Eutropius.....22
Christison's French Grammar.....20	Stewart's Cornelius Nepos.....23
..... Fables et Contes Choiesies.....20	Veitch's Homer's Iliad.....23
..... Fleury's History of France.....20	Italian.
French New Testament.....18	Lemmi's Italian Grammar.....24
Gibson's Le Petit Fablier.....18	Logic.
Hallard's French Grammar.....20	Port-Royal Logic (Prof. Baynes') 24
Schneider's First French Course.....18	School Registers.
..... Conversation-Grammar.....18	Pupil's Daily Register of Marks. 17
..... French Reader.....18	School Register of Attendance,
..... French Manual.....18	..... Absence, and Fees.....17
..... Écrin Littéraire.....18	Geometrical Drawing.
	Kennedy's Grade Geometry.....17

Messrs Oliver and Boyd were awarded Medals for their Educational Works by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the London International Exhibition, and by the Jurors of the Paris Universal Exhibition.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

ENGLISH READING, GRAMMAR, ETC.

IN the initiatory department of instruction a valuable series of works has been prepared by DR M'CULLOCH, formerly Head Master of the Circus-Place School, Edinburgh, now Minister of the West Church, Greenock.

DR M'CULLOCH'S SERIES OF CLASS-BOOKS.

These Books are intended for the use of Schools where the general mental culture of the pupil, as well as his proficiency in the art of reading, is studiously and systematically aimed at.

They form, collectively, a progressional Series, so constructed and graduated as to conduct the pupil, by regular stages, from the elementary sounds of the language to its highest and most complex forms of speech; and each separate Book is also progressively arranged,—the lessons which are more easily read and understood always taking the lead, and preparing the way for those of greater difficulty.

The subject-matter of the Books is purposely miscellaneous. Yet it is always of a character to excite the interest and enlarge the knowledge of the reader. And with the design of more effectually promoting his mental growth and nurture, the various topics are introduced in an order conformable to that in which the chief faculties of the juvenile mind are usually developed.

That the moral feelings of the pupil may not be without their proper stimulus and nutriment, the lessons are pervaded throughout by the religious and Christian element.

NEW AND GREATLY IMPROVED EDITIONS OF

DR M'CULLOCH'S READING-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

FIRST READING-BOOK, 1½d.

Do. *Large Type Edition*, in two parts, price 2d. each.

SECOND READING-BOOK, 3d.

THIRD READING-BOOK, containing simple Pieces
in Prose and Verse, with Exercises, 10d.

FOURTH READING-BOOK, containing only Lessons
likely to interest and please. With SYNOPSIS OF SPELLING, 1s. 6d.

SERIES OF LESSONS in Prose and Verse, 2s.

COURSE OF ELEMENTARY READING in SCIENCE
and LITERATURE, compiled from popular Writers, 39 Woodcuts, . . 8s.

LESSONS FROM DR M'CULLOCH'S FIRST READING-BOOK, printed with LARGE TYPE, in a Series of Ten Sheets, for Hanging on the Wall. Price 1s.; or mounted on Roller, 1s. 8d.

DR M'CULLOCH'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Philosophical and Practical; with Exercises; adapted to the Analytical mode of Tuition. 1s. 6d.

ENGLISH PREFIXES AND AFFIXES. 2d.

In all the books of Dr M'Culloch's series, the important object of exercising the juvenile mind by means of lessons on useful and interesting subjects is steadily kept in view. Directions are given relative to the mode of teaching, as well as tables and lists calculated to assist in the process of instruction. On this point the *Spectator* newspaper, when reviewing the series, remarked:—"In recommending these books, it must not be conceived that we recommend them as likely to save trouble to the teacher, or to operate by witchcraft on the pupil. At their first introduction they will require some care on the part of the master, as well as the exercise of some patience, to enable the pupil to profit by the lessons. But this once done, their foundation is sound; and their progress sure. And let both parents and teachers bear in mind that these are the only means to acquire real knowledge."

POETICAL READING BOOK, with Aids for Grammatical Analysis, Paraphrase, and Criticism; and an Appendix on English Versification. By J. D. MORELL, A.M., LL.D., Author of Grammar of the English Language, etc., and W. IHNE, Ph.D. 2s. 6d. Containing—

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

THE TASK (Book I.)

PARADISE LOST (Books I. & V.)

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

THE PRISONER OF CHILLON.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

Dr Morell, in the preface to his "Grammar of the English Language," says,—“As great care was taken to adapt this book [the Poetical Reading-Book] to the requirements of teachers using the Grammar, and special marks invented for indicating the correct analysis of the poetical extracts contained in it, I take the present opportunity of recommending it to the attention of the higher classes of schools in the country.”

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, founded on the Philosophy of Language and the Practice of the best Authors. With Copious Exercises, Constructive and Analytical. By C. W. CONNOR, LL.D. 2s. 6d.

Spectator.—"It exhibits great ability, combining practical skill with philosophical views."

CONNOR'S FIRST SPELLING BOOK. 6d.

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS,
FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, with EXERCISES. By WALTER SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. Edin., one of the Masters in the London International College. 8d. KEY, 1s.

Preface.—"Aims at providing a COMMON-SCHOOL GRAMMAR which shall be fully abreast of the latest developments of the science, and at the same time thoroughly practical and simple in its mode of treating the subject."

DALGLEISH'S PROGRESSIVE ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
with Exercises. 2s. KEY, 2s. 6d.

From Dr JOSEPH BOSWORTH, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford; Author of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, etc., etc.

"Quite a practical work, and contains a vast quantity of important information, well arranged, and brought up to the present improved state of philology. I have never seen so much matter brought together in so short a space."

DALGLEISH'S GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS, with PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES. 9d. KEY, 2s.

DALGLEISH'S INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK
OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION, based on GRAMMATICAL SYNTHESIS;
containing Sentences, Paragraphs, and Short Essays. 1s.

DALGLEISH'S ADVANCED TEXT-BOOK OF ENGLISH
COMPOSITION, treating of Style, Prose Themes, and Versification.
2s. *.* Both Books bound together, 2s. 6d. KEY, 2s. 6d.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
Containing the Pronunciation, Etymology, and Explanation of all Words
authorized by Eminent Writers. By ALEXANDER REID, LL.D., late
Head Master of the Edinburgh Institution. Reduced to 5s.

The Work is adapted to the present state of the English language and the improved methods of teaching. While the alphabetical arrangement is preserved, the words are grouped in such a manner as to show their etymological affinity; and after the first word of each group is given the root from which they are derived. These roots are afterwards arranged into a vocabulary. At the end is a Vocabulary of Classical and Scriptural Proper Names.

DR REID'S RUDIMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 6d.

DR REID'S RUDIMENTS OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
2s. KEY, 2s. 6d.

The volume is divided into three parts: Part I. is meant to guide to correctness in spelling, punctuation, the use of words, and the structure and arrangement of sentences; Part II. to correctness and perspicuity in style, and to a tasteful use of ornament in writing; and Part III. to the practice of the preceding rules and exercises in various kinds of original composition.

LENNIE'S PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Comprising the Substance of all the most approved English Grammars, briefly defined, and neatly arranged; with Copious Exercises in Parsing and Syntax. *New Edition*; with the author's latest improvements, and an Appendix in which Analysis of Sentences is fully treated. 1s. 6d.

THE AUTHOR'S KEY; containing, besides Additional Exercises in Parsing and Syntax, many useful Critical Remarks, Hints, and Observations, and *explicit and detailed instructions as to the best method of teaching Grammar*. 3s. 6d.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES; being the Appendix to Lennie's Grammar adapted for General Use. Price 3d.—KEY, 6d.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR; with a Series of Progressive Exercises, and a Supplementary Treatise on Analysis of Sentences. By Dr JAMES DOUGLAS, lately Teacher of English, Great King Street, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.

DOUGLAS'S INITIATORY GRAMMAR for Junior Classes, printed in larger type, and containing a Supplementary Treatise on Analysis of Sentences. 6d.

DOUGLAS'S PROGRESSIVE ENGLISH READER. A New Series of English Reading Books. *The Earlier Books are illustrated with numerous Engravings.*

FIRST BOOK.	2d.	THIRD BOOK.	1s.	FIFTH BOOK.	2s.
SECOND BOOK.	4d.	FOURTH BOOK.	1s. 6d.	SIXTH BOOK.	2s. 6d.

DOUGLAS'S SELECTIONS FOR RECITATION, with Introductory and Explanatory Notes; for Elementary Schools. 1s. 6d.

DOUGLAS'S SPELLING AND DICTATION EXERCISES. 144 pages, price 1s.

Athenæum.—"A good practical book, from which correct spelling and pronunciation may be acquired."

DOUGLAS'S ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY: A Text-Book of Derivatives, with numerous Exercises; for the Use of Schools. *Is the Press.*

SHAKSPEARE'S KING RICHARD II. With Historical and Critical Introductions; Grammatical, Philological, and other Notes, etc. Adapted for Training Colleges. By Rev. Canon ROBINSON, M.A., late Principal of the Diocesan Training College, York. 2s.

WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION. THE WANDERER. With Notes to aid in Analysis & Paraphrasing. By Canon ROBINSON. 8d.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE; with an OUTLINE of the ORIGIN and GROWTH of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Illustrated by EXTRACTS. For Schools and Private Students. By WM. SPALDING, A.M., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, in the University of St Andrews. *Continued to 1870.* 3s. 6d.

Spectator.—"A compilation and text-book of a very superior kind. . . The volume is the best introduction to the subject we have met with."

STUDIES IN COMPOSITION. A Text-Book for Advanced Classes. By DAVID PRYDE, M.A., Head-Master of the Edinburgh Merchant Company's Educational Institution for Young Ladies. 2s. *Now Ready.*

ENGLISH COMPOSITION FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

By ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Madras College, St Andrews; and THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Heriot Foundation School, Edinburgh. Part I, 1s. 6d. Part II, 2s. Both Parts bound together, 3s. KEY, 2s.

ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY. 2s.

ARMSTRONG'S ETYMOLOGY for JUNIOR CLASSES. 4d.

SELECTIONS FROM PARADISE LOST; with NOTES adapted for Elementary Schools, by Rev. ROBERT DEMAUS, M.A., late of the West End Academy, Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

DEMAUS'S ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES. 3d.

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and the Principles of Composition. With Exercises. By JOHN WHITE, F.E.I.S. 1s. 6d.

MILLEN'S INITIATORY ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 1s.

EWING'S PRINCIPLES OF ELOCUTION, improved by F. B. CALVÉRT, A.M. 8s. 6d.

Consists of numerous rules, observations, and exercises on pronunciation, pauses, inflections, accent, and emphasis, accompanied with copious extracts in prose and poetry.

RHETORICAL READINGS FOR SCHOOLS. By WM. M'DOWALL, late Inspector of the Heriot Schools, Edinburgh. 2s. 6d.

OBJECT-LESSON CARDS ON THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. Set of Twenty in a Box. £1, 1s.

The design of this Series is to give a short description of some Plants which are cultivated for their useful properties, *each subject being illustrated with specimens* (attached to the Cards) *of the various objects described*, and forming in this department an interesting Industrial Museum, which will be found of great value in the education of the young.

HOW TO TRAIN YOUNG EYES AND EARS; being a MANUAL OF OBJECT-LESSONS for PARENTS and TEACHERS. By MARY ANNE ROSS, Mistress of the Church of Scotland Normal Infant School, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.

8 HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY, GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: a MANUAL intended for Female

Training Colleges, and the Senior Classes of Girls' Schools. By MARGARET MARIA GORDON (Miss Brewster), Author of "Work, or Plenty to do and how to do it," etc. 2s.

Athenæum.—"Written in a plain, genial, attractive manner, and constituting, in the best sense of the word, a practical domestic manual."

SESSIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS.

ETYMOLOGICAL GUIDE. 2s. 6d.

This is a collection, alphabetically arranged, of the principal roots, affixes, and prefixes, with their derivatives and compounds.

OLD TESTAMENT BIOGRAPHY, containing notices of the chief persons in Holy Scripture, in the form of Questions, with references to Scripture for the Answers. 6d.

NEW TESTAMENT BIOGRAPHY, on the same Plan. 6d.

FISHER'S ASSEMBLY'S SHORTER CATECHISM EXPLAINED. 2s.

PART I. Of what Man is to believe concerning God.

II. Of what duty God requires of Man.

GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY,

In compiling the works on these subjects the utmost possible care has been taken to ensure clearness and accuracy of statement. Each edition is scrupulously revised as it passes through the press, so that the works may be confidently relied on as containing the latest information accessible at the time of publication.

SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By JAMES CLYDE, LL.D., one of the Classical Masters of the Edinburgh Academy. With special Chapters on Mathematical and Physical Geography, and Technological Appendix. Corrected throughout. 4s.

Athenæum.—"We have been struck with the ability and value of this work, which is a great advance upon previous Geographic Manuals. . . . Almost for the first time, we have here met with a School Geography that is quite a readable book,—one that, being intended for advanced pupils, is well adapted to make them study the subject with a degree of interest they have never yet felt in it. . . . Students preparing for the recently instituted University and Civil Service examinations will find this their best guide."

DR CLYDE'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.

Corrected throughout. 1s. 6d.

In the *Elementary Geography* it has been endeavoured to reproduce that life-like grouping of facts—geographical portraiture, as it may be called—which has been remarked with approbation in the *School Geography*.

A COMPENDIUM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL, PHYSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL: With a Chapter on the Ancient Geography of Palestine, Outlines of Astronomy and of Geology, a Glossary of Geographical Names, Descriptive and Pronouncing Tables, Questions for Examination, etc. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, LL.D. *Carefully Revised.* With 11 Maps. 3s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By WILLIAM LAWSON, St Mark's College, Chelsea. *Carefully Revised.* 3s.

PART I. Outlines of Mathematical and Physical Geography. II. Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography of the British Islands. III. Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography of the British Colonies.

LAWSON'S ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, adapted to the requirements of the New Code. 90 pages, 6d. *Now Ready.*

EDINBURGH ACADEMY MODERN GEOGRAPHY. *Carefully Revised.* 2s. 6d.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. 3s.

AN ABSTRACT OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, comprehending a more minute Description of the British Empire, and of Palestine or the Holy Land, etc. With numerous Exercises. For Junior Classes. By JOHN WHITE, F.E.I.S., late Teacher, Edinburgh. *Carefully Revised.* 1s.; or with Four Maps, 1s. 3d.

WHITE'S SYSTEM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY; with Outlines of ASTRONOMY and PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; comprehending an Account of the Principal Towns, Climate, Soil, Productions, Religion, Education, Government, and Population of the various Countries. With a Compendium of Sacred Geography, Problems on the Globes, Exercises, etc. *Carefully Revised.* 2s. 6d.; or with Four Maps, 2s. 9d.

AN INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY, for Junior Pupils. By Dr JAMES DOUGLAS, lately Teacher of English, Great King Street, Edinburgh. *Carefully Revised.* 6d.

DR DOUGLAS'S PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY. *An entirely new work,* showing the recent changes on the Continent and elsewhere, and embracing much Historical and other Information. 160 pages, 1s. *Now Ready.*

DR DOUGLAS'S TEXT-BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY, containing the PHYSICAL and POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY of all the Countries of the Globe. Systematically arranged. 2s. 6d.; or with ten Coloured Maps, 3s. *Carefully Revised.*

FIRST BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY; being an Abridgment of Dr Reid's Rudiments of Modern Geography; with an Outline of the Geography of Palestine. *Carefully Revised.* 6d.

This work has been prepared for the use of young pupils. It is a suitable and useful companion to Dr Reid's Introductory Atlas.

RUDIMENTS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY. By ALEX. REID, LL.D., late Head Master of the Edinburgh Institution. With Plates, Map of the World. *Carefully Revised.* 1s.; or with Five Maps, 1s. 3d.

The names of places are accented, and they are accompanied with short descriptions, and occasionally with the mention of some remarkable event. To the several countries are appended notices of their physical geography, productions, government, and religion. The Appendix contains an outline of ancient geography, an outline of sacred geography, problems on the use of the globes, and directions for the construction of maps.

DR REID'S OUTLINE OF SACRED GEOGRAPHY. 6d.

This little work is a manual of Scripture Geography for young persons. It is designed to communicate such a knowledge of the places mentioned in holy writ as will enable children more clearly to understand the sacred narrative. It contains references to the passages of Scripture in which the most remarkable places are mentioned, notes chiefly historical and descriptive, and a Map of the Holy Land in provinces and tribes.

MURPHYS BIBLE ATLAS of 24 MAPS, with Historical Descriptions. 1s. 6d. coloured.

Witness.—"We recommend this Atlas to teachers, parents, and individual Christians, as a comprehensive and cheap auxiliary to the intelligent reading of the Scriptures.

EWING'S SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY. *Carefully Revised.* 4s. 6d.; with 14 Maps, 6s.

Besides a complete treatise on the science of geography, this work contains the elements of astronomy and of physical geography, and a variety of problems to be solved by the terrestrial and celestial globes. At the end is a pronouncing Vocabulary, in the form of a gazetteer, containing the names of all the places in the work.

ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY: adapted for Private Instruction and Use of Schools. By HUGO REID, Member of the College of Preceptors. With 65 Wood Engravings. 8s.

REID'S ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; WITH OUTLINES of GEOLOGY, MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY, and ASTRONOMY, and Questions for Examination. With numerous Illustrations, and a large coloured Physical Chart of the Globe. 1s.

REVISED EDITIONS OF SCHOOL ATLASES.**A GENERAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY;**

. 29 Maps, Coloured. By THOMAS EWING. 7s. 6d.

SCHOOL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY. Maps

4to, folded 8vo, Coloured. By JOHN WHITE, F.E.I.S., Author of "Abstract of General Geography," etc. 6s.

WHITE'S ELEMENTARY ATLAS OF MODERN GEO-

GRAPHY. 4to, 10 Maps, Coloured. 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.—1. The World; 2. Europe; 3. Asia; 4. Africa; 5. North America; 6. South America; 7. England; 8. Scotland; 9. Ireland; 10. Palestine.

A SCHOOL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY. 4to,

16 Maps, Coloured. By ALEXANDER REID, LL.D., late Head Master of the Edinburgh Institution, etc. 5s.

REID'S INTRODUCTORY ATLAS OF MODERN GEO-

GRAPHY. 4to, 10 Maps, Coloured, 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.—1. The World; 2. Europe; 3. Asia; 4. Africa; 5. North America; 6. South America; 7. England; 8. Scotland; 9. Ireland; 10. Palestine.

HISTORY.

THE works in this department have been prepared with the greatest care. They will be found to include Class-books for Junior and Senior Classes in all the branches of History generally taught in the best schools. While the utmost attention has been paid to accuracy, the narratives have in every case been rendered as instructive and pleasing as possible, so as to relieve the study from the tediousness of a mere dry detail of facts.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN EPOCHS.

By J. F. CORKRAN. With Maps and Genealogical and Chronological Tables, and comprehensive Questions to each Chapter. 2s. 6d.

. *Intended chiefly for the Senior Classes of Schools, and for the Junior Students of Training Colleges.*

In this History of England the writer has endeavoured to convey a broad and full impression of its great Epochs, and to develop with care, but in subordination to the rest of the narrative, the growth of Law and of the Constitution. He has summarized events of minor importance; but where illustrious characters were to be brought into relief, or where the story of some great achievement merited a full narration, he has occupied more space than the length of the history might seem to justify; for it is his belief that a mere narration of the *Deeds* of England in her struggles for liberty and for a high place among the nations of the world, is more fertile in instruction to youth, and more stimulating to a healthy and laudable ambition than any other mode of treating our past.

Recent events have been treated with more than usual fulness.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FOR JUNIOR CLASSES; with Questions for Examination. Edited by HENRY WHITE, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A. and Ph. Dr. Heidelberg. 1s. 6d.

Athenæum.—"A cheap and excellent history of England, admirably adapted for the use of junior classes. Within the compass of about a hundred and eighty duodecimo pages, the editor has managed to give all the leading facts of our history, dwelling with due emphasis on those turning points which mark our progress both at home and abroad. The various changes that have taken place in our constitution are briefly but clearly described. It is surprising how successfully the editor has not merely avoided the obscurity which generally accompanies brevity, but invested his narrative with an interest too often wanting in larger historical works. The information conveyed is thoroughly sound; and the utility of the book is much increased by the addition of examination questions at the end of each chapter. Whether regarded as an interesting reading-book or as an instructive class-book, this history deserves to rank high. When we add, that it appears in the form of a neat little volume at the moderate price of eightpence no further recommendation will be necessary."

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; with an Account of the Present State and Resources of the United Kingdom and its Colonies. With Questions for Examination, and a Map. By Dr WHITE. 8s.

Athenæum.—"A carefully compiled history for the use of schools. The writer has consulted the more recent authorities: his opinions are liberal, and on the whole just and impartial: the succession of events is developed with clearness, and with more of that picturesque effect which so delights the young than is common in historical abstracts. The book is accompanied by a good map. For schools, parish and prison libraries, workmen's halls, and such institutions, it is better adapted than any abridgment of the kind we know."

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND FOR JUNIOR CLASSES; With Questions for Examination. Edited by Dr WHITE. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. With Questions for Examination. Edited by Dr WHITE. 8s. 6d.

HISTORY OF FRANCE; with Questions for Examination, and a Map. Edited by Dr WHITE. 8s. 6d.

Athenæum.—"We have already had occasion to speak favourably of Dr White's 'History of Great Britain and Ireland.' The perusal of the present work has given us still greater pleasure. . . . Dr White is remarkably happy in combining convenient brevity with sufficiency of information, clearness of exposition, and interest of detail. He shows great judgment in apportioning to each subject its due amount of consideration."

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY. Edited by Dr WHITE. 2s.

DR WHITE'S ELEMENTS OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY,
On a New and Systematic Plan. In THREE PARTS. Part I. Ancient History; Part II. History of the Middle Ages; Part III. Modern History. With a Map of the World. 7s.; or in Parts, 2s. 6d. each.

This work contains numerous synoptical and other tables, to guide the researches of the student, with sketches of literature, antiquities, and manners during each of the great chronological epochs.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ROME; with Questions for Examination. Edited by Dr WHITE. 1s. 6d.

London Review.—"This abridgment is admirably adapted for the use of schools,—the best book that a teacher could place in the hand of a youthful student."

SACRED HISTORY, from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of Jerusalem. With Questions for Examination. Edited by Dr WHITE. 1s. 6d.

ELEMENTS OF GENERAL HISTORY, Ancient and Modern. To which are added, a Comparative View of Ancient and Modern Geography, and a Table of Chronology. By ALEX. FRASER TYTLER, Lord Woodhouselee, formerly Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. *New Edition, with the History continued.* With two large Maps, etc. 8s. 6d.

WATTS' CATECHISM OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY, and of the Condition of the Jews from the Close of the Old Testament to the Time of Christ. With INTRODUCTION by W. K. TWEEDIE, D.D. 2s.

SIMPSON'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND; with an Outline of the British Constitution, and Questions for Examination at the end of each Section. 8s. 6d.

SIMPSON'S GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND; With the Narrative brought down to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. To which is added an Outline of the British Constitution. With Questions for Examination at the end of each Section. 8s. 6d.

SIMPSON'S GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF GREECE. With Questions for Examination at the end of each Section. 8s. 6d.

SIMPSON'S GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF ROME. With Questions for Examination at the end of each Section. 8s. 6d.

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, AND BOOK-KEEPING.

THIS section will be found to contain works in extensive use in many of the best schools in the United Kingdom. The successive editions have been carefully revised and amended.

ARITHMETIC ADAPTED TO THE NEW CODE, in Three Parts. By ALEXANDER TROTTER, Teacher of Mathematics, etc., Edinburgh. *Parts I. and II., embracing the first four Standards, are now Ready.* Each containing 86 pages, 2d., stiff wrapper. Book of Answers sold separately. *Part III. in Preparation.*

PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC FOR JUNIOR CLASSES.

By HENRY G. C. SMITH, Teacher of Arithmetic and Mathematics in George Heriot's Hospital. 64 pages, 6d. stiff wrapper. *Answers*, 6d.

From the Rev. PHILIP KELLAND, A.M., F.R.SS. L. & E., late Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

"I am glad to learn that Mr Smith's Manual for Junior Classes, the MS. of which I have examined, is nearly ready for publication. Trusting that the Illustrative Processes which he has exhibited may prove as efficient in other hands as they have proved in his own, I have great pleasure in recommending the work, being satisfied that a better Arithmetician and a more judicious Teacher than Mr Smith is not to be found."

PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC FOR SENIOR CLASSES;

Being a Continuation of the above. By HENRY G. C. SMITH. 2s. *Answers*, 6d. KEY, 2s. 6d.

* * *The Exercises in both works, which are copious and original, have been constructed so as to combine interest with utility. They are accompanied by illustrative processes.*

LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC FOR JUNIOR CLASSES.

By JAMES TROTTER. 66 pages, 6d. stiff wrapper; or 8d. cloth. *Answers*, 6d.

This book was *carefully revised*, and *enlarged* by the introduction of Simple Examples of the various rules, worked out at length and fully explained, and of Practical Exercises, by the Author's son, Mr Alexander Trotter, Teacher of Mathematics, etc., Edinburgh; and to the present edition Exercises on the proposed Decimal Coinage have been added.

LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC FOR ADVANCED CLASSES;

Being a Continuation of the Lessons in Arithmetic for Junior Classes. Containing Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Simple and Compound Proportion, with their Applications; Simple and Compound Interest; Involution and Evolution, etc. By ALEXANDER TROTTER. New Edition, with Exercises on the proposed Decimal Coinage. 76 pages, 6d. in stiff wrapper; or 8d. cloth. *Answers*, 6d.

Each subject is also accompanied by an example fully worked out and *utely explained*. The Exercises are numerous and practical.

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, Theoretical and Practical; containing the Fundamental Rules, and their Application to Mercantile Computations; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Involution and Evolution; Series; Annuities, Certain and Contingent. By Mr TROTTER. 3s. KEY, 4s. 6d.

* * *All the 3400 Exercises in this work are new. They are applicable to the business of real life, and are framed in such a way as to lead the pupil to reason on the matter. There are upwards of 200 Examples wrought out at length and minutely explained.*

INGRAM'S PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC, and their Application to Business explained in a Popular Manner, and clearly Illustrated by Simple Rules and Numerous Examples. *Remodelled and greatly Enlarged*, with Exercises on the proposed Decimal Coinage. By ALEXANDER TROTTER, Teacher of Mathematics, etc., Edinburgh. 1s. KEY, 2s.

Each rule is followed by an example wrought out at length, and is illustrated by a great variety of practical questions applicable to business.

MELROSE'S CONCISE SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC; containing the Fundamental Rules and their Application to Mercantile Calculations; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Exchanges; Involution and Evolution; Progressions; Annuities, Certain and Contingent, etc. *Re-arranged, Improved, and Enlarged*, with Exercises on the proposed Decimal Coinage. By ALEXANDER TROTTER, Teacher of Mathematics, etc., in Edinburgh. 1s. 6d. KEY, 2s. 6d.

Each Rule is followed by an example worked out at length, and minutely explained, and by numerous practical Exercises.

HUTTON'S ARITHMETIC AND BOOK-KEEPING. 2s. 6d.

HUTTON'S BOOK-KEEPING, by TROTTER. 2s.

Sets of Ruled Writing Books,—Single Entry, per set, 1s. 6d.; Double Entry, per set, 1s. 6d.

STEWART'S FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC, for Junior Classes; containing Exercises in Simple and Compound Quantities arranged so as to enable the Pupil to perform the Operations with the greatest facility and correctness. With Exercises on the proposed Decimal Coinage. 6d. stiff wrapper. *Answers*, 6d.

STEWART'S PRACTICAL TREATISE on ARITHMETIC, *Arranged for Pupils in Classes*. With Exercises on the proposed Decimal Coinage. 1s. 6d. This work includes the Answers; with Questions for Examination. KEY, 2s.

GRAY'S INTRODUCTION TO ARITHMETIC; with Exercises on the proposed Decimal Coinage. 10d. bound in leather. KEY, 2s.

LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC FOR JUNIOR CLASSES.

By JAMES MACLAREN, Master of the Classical and Mercantile Academy, Hamilton Place, Edinburgh. 6d. stiff wrapper.

The Answers are annexed to the several Exercises.

MACLAREN'S IMPROVED SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL

BOOK-KEEPING, arranged according to Single Entry, and adapted to General Business. Exemplified in one set of Books. 1s. 6d.

A Set of Ruled Writing Books, expressly adapted for this work, 1s. 6d.

SCOTT'S FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC. 6d.

stiff wrapper. *Answers, 6d.*

SCOTT'S MENTAL CALCULATION TEXT-BOOK.

Pupil's Copy, 6d. Teacher's Copy, 6d.

COPY BOOKS, in a Progressive Series,

By R. SCOTT, late Writing-Master, Edinburgh.

Each containing 24 pages. Price: Medium Paper, 3d.; Post Paper, 4d.

SCOTT'S COPY LINES, in a Progressive Series, 4d. each.**THE PRINCIPLES OF GAELIC GRAMMAR; With the**

Definitions, Rules, and Examples, clearly expressed in English and Gaelic: containing copious Exercises for Reading the Language, and for Parsing and Correction. By the Rev. JOHN FORBES, late Minister of Sleat. 3s. 6d.

MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.**INGRAM'S CONCISE SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS,**

Theoretical and Practical, for Schools and Private Students. Improved by JAMES TROTTER. With 340 Woodcuts. 4s. 6d. KEY, 3s. 6d.

TROTTER'S MANUAL OF LOGARITHMS AND PRACTICAL

MATHEMATICS, for Students, Engineers, Navigators, and Surveyors. 8s.

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF MENSURATION; For

Schools, Private Students, and Practical Men. By ALEX. INGRAM. Improved by JAMES TROTTER. 2s.

INGRAM AND TROTTER'S EUCLID. 1s. 6d.**INGRAM AND TROTTER'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA,**

Theoretical and Practical, for Schools and Private Students. 3s.

INTRODUCTORY BOOK OF THE SCIENCES. By
JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. With 106 Woodcuts. 1s. 6d.

SCHOOL SONGS WITH MUSIC,

By T. M. HUNTER, Director to the Association for the Revival of Sacred Music in Scotland.

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC: An Introduction to the Art of Reading Music at Sight. Price 6d.

** * This Work has been prepared with great care, and is the result of long practical experience in teaching. It is adapted to all ages and classes, and will be found considerably to lighten the labour of both teacher and pupil. The exercises are printed in the standard notation, and the notes are named as in the original Sol-fa System.*

CONTENTS.—Music Scales.—Exercises in Time.—Syncopation.—The Chromatic Scale.—Transposition of Scale.—The Minor Scale.—Part Singing.—Explanation of Musical Terms.

HUNTER'S SCHOOL SONGS. With Preface by Rev. JAMES CURRIE, Training College, Edinburgh.

FOR JUNIOR CLASSES: 60 Songs, principally set for two voices. 4d.—*Second Series:* 68 Songs. 4d.

FOR ADVANCED CLASSES: 44 Songs, principally set for three voices. 6d.—*Second Series:* 46 Songs. 6d.

SCHOOL PSALMODY; containing 58 Pieces arranged for three voices. 4d.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

THE FIRST GRADE PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. Intended chiefly for the use of Drawing Classes in Elementary Schools taught in connexion with the Department of Science and Art. By JOHN KENNEDY, Head Master of Dundee School of Art. 6d.

SCHOOL REGISTER. PUPIL'S DAILY REGISTER OF MARKS. *Improved Edition.* Containing Spaces for 48 Weeks; to which are added, Spaces for a Summary and Order of Merit for each Month, for each Quarter, and for the Year. For Schools in general, and constructed to furnish information required by Government. 2d.

SCHOOL REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE, ABSENCE, AND FEES: adapted to the Provisions of the Revised Code, by MORRIS F. MYRON. Each folio will serve 50 pupils for a Quarter. 1s.

CLASS-BOOKS BY CHAS. HENRI SCHNEIDER, F.E.I.S., M.C.P., Senior French Master in the Edinburgh High School, the Merchant Company's Educational Institution for Young Ladies, the School of Arts and Watt Institution, etc.; French Examiner to the Educational Institute of Scotland, etc.

SCHNEIDER'S FIRST YEAR'S FRENCH COURSE.
1s. 6d.

* * This work forms a Complete Course of French for Beginners, and comprehends Grammatical Exercises, with Rules; Reading Lessons, with Notes; Dictation; Exercises in Conversation; and a Vocabulary of all the Words in the Book.

THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR, arranged on an entirely New Plan, with Questions and Answers. *Dedicated, by permission, to Professor Max Müller.*
3s. 6d. KEY, 2s. 6d.

THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL NEW PRACTICAL FRENCH READER: Being a Collection of Pieces from the best French Authors. With Questions and Notes, enabling both Master and Pupil to converse in French. 3s. 6d.

THE EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL FRENCH MANUAL of CONVERSATION and COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
2s. 6d.

In this work, Phrases and Idiomatic Expressions which are used most frequently in the intercourse of every-day life have been carefully collected. Care has been taken to avoid what is trivial and obsolete, and to introduce all the modern terms relative to railways, steamboats, and travelling in general.

ÉCRIN LITTÉRAIRE: Being a Collection of LIVELY ANECDOTES, JEUX DE MOTS, ENIGMAS, CHARADES, POETRY, etc., to serve as Readings, Dictation, and Recitation. 3s. 6d.

Letter from PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER, University of Oxford, May 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am very happy to find that my anticipations as to the success of your Grammar have been fully realized. Your book does not require any longer a godfather; but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be most happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child.—Yours very truly,
MAX MÜLLER.

"To Mons. C. H. Schneider, Edinburgh High School."

THE FRENCH NEW TESTAMENT. The most approved PROTESTANT VERSION, and the one in general use in the FRENCH REFORMED CHURCHES. Pocket Edition, roan, gilt edgés, 1s. 6d.

CHAMBAUD'S FABLES CHOISIES. With a Vocabulary containing the meaning of all the Words. By SCOT and WELLS. 2s.

LE PETIT FABLIER. With Vocabulary. For Junior Classes. By G. M. GIBSON, late Rector of the Bathgate Academy. 1s. 6d.

STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. In Two Parts. Part I. *French and English.*—Part II. *English and French.* By GABRIEL SURENNE, late Professor in the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, etc. The First Part comprehends Words in Common Use, Terms connected with Science and the Fine Arts, Historical, Geographical, and Biographical Names, with the Pronunciation according to the French Academy and the most eminent Lexicographers and Grammarians. The Second Part is an ample Dictionary of English words, with the Pronunciation according to the best Authorities. The whole is preceded by a Practical and Comprehensive System of French Pronunciation. 7s. 6d., strongly bound.

The Pronunciation is shown by a different spelling of the Words.

SURENNE'S FRENCH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY, without the Pronunciation. 8s. 6d., strongly bound.

SURENNE'S FENELON'S TELEMAQUE. 2 vols, 1s. each, stiff wrapper; or bound together, 2s. 6d.

SURENNE'S VOLTAIRE'S HISTOIRE DE CHARLES XII. 1s. stiff wrapper; or 1s. 6d. bound.

SURENNE'S VOLTAIRE'S HISTOIRE DE RUSSIE SOUS PIERRE LE GRAND. 2 vols, 1s. each, stiff wrapper; or bound together, 2s. 6d.

SURENNE'S VOLTAIRE'S LA HENRIADE. 1s. stiff wrapper; or 1s. 6d. bound.

SURENNE'S NEW FRENCH DIALOGUES; With an Introduction to French Pronunciation, a Copious Vocabulary, and Models of Epistolary Correspondence. *Pronunciation marked throughout.* 2s.

SURENNE'S NEW FRENCH MANUAL AND TRAVELLER'S COMPANION. Containing an Introduction to French Pronunciation; a Copious Vocabulary; a very complete Series of Dialogues on Topics of Every-day Life; Dialogues on the Principal Continental Tours, and on the Objects of Interest in Paris; with Models of Epistolary Correspondence. Intended as a Class-book for the Student and a Guide to the Tourist. Map. *Pronunciation marked throughout.* 8s. 6d.

SURENNE'S PRONOUNCING FRENCH PRIMER. Containing the Principles of French Pronunciation, a Vocabulary of easy and familiar Words, and a selection of Phrases. 1s. 6d. stiff wrapper.

SURENNE'S MOLIERE'S L'AVARE: Comédie. 1s. stiff wrapper; or 1s. 6d. bound.

SURENNE'S MOLIERE'S LE BOURGEOIS GENTIL-HOMME: Comédie. 1s. stiff wrapper; or 1s. 6d. bound.

SURENNE'S MOLIERE'S LE MISANTHROPE: Comédie.

LE MARIAGE FORCE: Comédie. 1s. stiff wrapper; or 1s. 6d. bound.

SURENNE'S FRENCH READING INSTRUCTOR, Reduced to 2s. 6d.

HALLARD'S FRENCH GRAMMAR. 3s. 6d. **KEY,** 3s. 6d.

GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. By **AUGUSTE BELJAME, B.A., LL.B.,** Vice-Principal of the Paris International College. 2s.

BELJAME'S FOUR HUNDRED PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Being a Sequel to Beljame's French Grammar. 2s.

*. * *Both Books bound together, 3s. 6d.*

The whole work has been composed with a view to conversation, a great number of the Exercises being in the form of questions and answers.

FIRST FRENCH CLASS-BOOK, or a Practical and Easy

Method of learning the FRENCH LANGUAGE, consisting of a Series of **FRENCH and ENGLISH EXERCISES,** progressively and grammatically arranged. By **JULES CARON, F.E.I.S.,** French Teacher, Edin. 1s. **Key,** 1s.

This work follows the natural mode in which a child learns to speak its own language, by repeating the same words and phrases in a great variety of forms until the pupil becomes familiar with their use.

CARON'S FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK: Being

Easy and Interesting Lessons, progressively arranged. With a Copious **Vocabulary of the Words and Idioms in the text.** 1s.

CARON'S PRINCIPLES OF FRENCH GRAMMAR. With numerous Exercises. 2s. **Key,** 2s.

Spectator.—"May be recommended for clearness of exposition, gradual progression, and a distinct exhibition to the mind through the eye by means of typographical display: the last an important point where the subject admits of it."

AN EASY GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

With **EXERCISES AND DIALOGUES.** By **JOHN CHRISTISON,** Teacher of Modern Languages. 1s. 4d. **Key,** 8d.

CHRISTISON'S RECUEIL DE FABLES ET CONTES

CHOISIS, à l'Usage de la Jeunesse. 1s. 4d.

CHRISTISON'S FLEURY'S HISTOIRE DE FRANCE,

Racontée à la Jeunesse. With Translations of the difficult Passages. 2s. 6d.

FRENCH EXTRACTS FOR BEGINNERS. With a Voca-

bulary and an Introduction By **F. A. WOLSKI,** Master of the Foreign Language Department in the High School of Glasgow. 2s. 6d.

WOLSKI'S NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR. With Exercises.

3s. 6d.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY CLASS-BOOKS.

THE acknowledged merit of these school-books, and the high reputation of the seminary from which they emanate, almost supersede the necessity of any recommendation. The "Latin" and "Greek Rudiments" form an introduction to these languages at once simple, perspicuous, and comprehensive. The "Latin Rudiments" contain an *Appendix*, which renders the use of a separate work on Grammar quite unnecessary; and the *list of anomalous verbs* in the "Greek Rudiments" is believed to be more extensive and complete than any that has yet appeared in School Grammars of the language. In the "Latin Delectus" and "Greek Extracts" the sentences have been arranged strictly on the *progressive principle*, increasing in difficulty with the advancement of the Pupil's knowledge; while the *Vocabularies* contain an explanation not only of every word, but also of every *difficult expression* which is found in the works,—thus rendering the acquisition of the Latin and Greek languages both easy and agreeable. The Selections from Cicero embrace the portions of his works which are best adapted for Scholastic tuition.

1. RUDIMENTS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE. 2s.

. *This work forms an introduction to the language, at once simple, perspicuous, and comprehensive.*

2. LATIN DELECTUS; with a Vocabulary containing an Explanation of every Word and Difficult Expression which occurs in the Text. 8s. 6d.**3. RUDIMENTS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE. 8s. 6d.****4. GREEK EXTRACTS; with a Vocabulary containing an Explanation of every Word and of the more Difficult Passages in the Text. 8s. 6d.****5. SELECTIONS FROM CICERO. 3s.****6. SELECTA E POETIS LATINIS; including Extracts from Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, Catullus, Persius, Lucan, Martial, Juvenal, etc. 8s.**

GREEK SYNTAX; with a Rationale of the Constructions, by JAS. CLYDE, LL.D., one of the Classical Masters of the Edin. Academy. With Prefatory Notice by JOHN S. BLACKIE, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. *4th Edition*, entirely re-written, and enlarged by a Summary for the use of Learners and a chapter on Accents. 4s. 6d.

GREEK GRAMMAR for the Use of Colleges and Schools. By Professor GEDDES, University of Aberdeen. 4s.

The author has endeavoured to combine the clearness and conciseness of the older Greek Grammars with the accuracy and fulness of more recent ones.

DR HUNTER'S CLASSICS.

1. HUNTER'S RUDDIMAN'S RUDIMENTS. 1s. 6d.
2. HUNTER'S SALLUST; with Footnotes and Translations. 1s. 6d.
3. HUNTER'S VIRGIL, with Notes and other Illustrations. 2s. 6d.
4. HUNTER'S HORACE. 2s.
5. HUNTER'S LIVY. Books XXI. to XXV. With Critical and Explanatory Notes. *Reduced to 3s.*

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION: The Construction of Clauses, with Illustrations from Cicero and Cæsar; a Vocabulary containing an Explanation of every Word in the Text; and an Index Verborum. By JOHN MASSIE, A.M. 8s. 6d.

DYMOCK'S CÆSAR; with Illustrative Notes, a Historical and Geographical Index, and a Map of Ancient Gaul. 4s.

DYMOCK'S SALLUST; with Explanatory Footnotes and a Historical and Geographical Index. 2s.

CÆSAR; with Vocabulary explaining every Word in the Text, Notes, Map, and Historical Memoir. By WILLIAM M'DOWALL, late Inspector of the Heriot Foundation Schools, Edinburgh. 8s.

M'DOWALL'S VIRGIL; with Memoir, Notes, and Vocabulary explaining every Word in the Text. 3s.

NEILSON'S EUTROPIUS ET AURELIUS VICTOR; with Vocabulary containing the meaning of every Word that occurs in the Text. *Revised by Wm. M'DOWALL.* 2s.

LECTIONES SELECTÆ: or, Select Latin Lessons in Morality, History, and Biography: for the use of Beginners. With a Vocabulary explaining every Word in the Text. By C. MELVILLE, late of the Grammar School, Kirkcaldy. 1s. 6d.

MAGGOWAN'S LESSONS IN LATIN READING. In Two PARTS. Part I., *Improved* by H. FRASER HALL, LL.D. 2s. 17th Edition. Part II. 2s. 6d. The two Courses furnish a complete Latin Library of Reading, Grammar, and Composition for Beginners, consisting of Lessons which advance in difficulty by easy gradations, accompanied by Exercises in English to be turned into Latin. Each volume contains a complete Dictionary adapted to itself.

MAIR'S INTRODUCTION TO LATIN SYNTAX: with Illustrations by Rev. ALEX. STEWART, LL.D.; an English and Latin Vocabulary, for the assistance of the Pupil in translating into Latin the English Exercises on each Rule; and an Explanatory Vocabulary of Proper Names. 8s.

STEWART'S CORNELIUS NEPOS; with Notes, Chronological Tables, and a Vocabulary explaining every Word in the Text. 8s.

AINSWORTH'S LATIN DICTIONARY. Edited by Wm. DUNCAN, E.C.P. 1070 pages. 9s. strongly bound.

This edition contains a copious index of proper names, a complete list of Latin abbreviations, and other important and useful tables.

DUNCAN'S GREEK TESTAMENT. 3s. 6d.

BEZA'S LATIN TESTAMENT. Revised by the late ADAM DICKINSON, A.M. 8s. 6d.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, BOOKS I. AND II.; with Vocabulary giving an Explanation of every Word in the Text, and a Translation of the more difficult Phrases. By JAMES FERGUSON, M.D., late Rector of the West End Academy, Aberdeen. 2s. 6d.

Athenæum.—"The text of this admirable little work is that of Dindorf, and the punctuation generally that of Poppo. Its principal excellence as an introduction to the study of Greek consists in the copious, correct, and well arranged Vocabulary at the end. This contains good translations of difficult passages, with exact information upon points of antiquities derived from the best and most modern authorities."

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES ON THE MOODS, TENSES, AND SYNTAX OF ATTIC GREEK. With a Vocabulary containing the meaning of every Word in the Text. On the plan of Professor Ferguson's Latin "Grammatical Exercises." By Dr FERGUSON. 8s. 6d. KEY, 8s. 6d.

* * * *This work is intended to follow the Greek Rudiments.*

HOMER'S ILIAD—GREEK, FROM BEKKER'S TEXT. Edited by the Rev. W. VERTCH, Author of "Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective," etc. 8s. 6d.

HOMER'S ILIAD, Books I., VI., XX., and XXIV.; with Vocabulary giving an Explanation of every Word in the Text, and a Translation of the more difficult Passages. By Dr FERGUSON. 8s. 6d.

LATIN ELEMENTARY WORKS AND CLASSICS.

Edited by GEORGE FERGUSON, LL.D., lately Professor of Humanity in King's College and University of Aberdeen, and formerly one of the Masters of the Edinburgh Academy.

1. **FERGUSON'S GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.** With Notes, and a Vocabulary explaining every Word in the Text. 2s. KEY, 2s.
2. **FERGUSON'S INTRODUCTORY LATIN DELECTUS:** Intended to follow the Latin Rudiments; with a Vocabulary containing an Explanation of every Word and of every Difficult Expression. 2s.
3. **FERGUSON'S OVID'S METAMORPHOSES.** With Explanatory Notes and an Index, containing Mythological, Geographical, and Historical Illustrations. 2s. 6d.
4. **FERGUSON'S CICERONIS ORATIONES SELECTAE.** Containing pro Lege Manilia, IV. in Catilinam, pro A. L. Archia, pro T. A. Milone. Ex Orellii recensione. 1s. 6d.
5. **FERGUSON'S CICERONIS CATO MAJOR sive de Senectute, Laelius sive de Amicitia, Somnium Scipionis, et Epistolae Selectae.** Ex Orellii recensione. 1s. 6d.
6. **FERGUSON'S CICERONIS DE OFFICIIS.** Ex Orellii recensione. 1s. 6d.

THE PORT-ROYAL LOGIC. Translated from the French, with Introduction, Notes, and Appendix. By THOMAS SPENCER BAYNES, B.A., Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, St Andrews. 4s.

ITALIAN.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ITALIAN GRAMMAR; with Numerous Exercises and Examples, illustrative of every Rule, and a Selection of Phrases and Dialogues. By E. LEMMI, LL.D., Italian Tutor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. 5s.—KEY, 5s.

From COUNT SAFFI, Professor of the Italian Language at Oxford.—"I have adopted your Grammar for the elementary instruction of students of Italian in the Taylor Institution, and find it admirably adapted to the purpose, as well for the order and clearness of the rules, as for the practical excellence and ability of the exercises with which you have enriched it."

PUBLISHED BY OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH;

SOLD ALSO BY SIMPKIN, MARSHALL AND CO., LONDON, AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Books published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh,
adapted for the Use of Schools in which Candidates
are prepared for the Civil Service Examinations.

A Concise History of England in Epochs. By
J. F. CORKRAN. With Maps and Genealogical and Chrono-
logical Tables, and Questions to each Chapter. 2s. 6d.

The writer has endeavoured to convey a broad and full impression
of the great Epochs, and to develop with care, but in subordination to
the rest of the narrative, the growth of Law and of the Constitution.

History of Great Britain and Ireland ; with an
Account of the Present State and Resources of the Kingdom
and its Colonies. With Questions. By H. WHITE, B.A.,
Author of "History of the Massacre of St Bartholomew." 3s.

Athenæum.—"A carefully compiled history. The writer has con-
sulted the more recent authorities: his opinions are liberal, and on the
whole just and impartial."

Outlines of Universal History. Edited by Dr
WHITE. 2s.

Spectator.—"Distinct in its arrangement, skilful in its selection of
leading features, close and clear in its narrative."

Dr White's Elements of Universal History, on a
New and Systematic Plan. Part I. Ancient History.
Part II. History of the Middle Ages. Part III. Modern
History. With a Map. 7s.; or in Parts, 2s. 6d. each.

This work contains numerous synoptical and other tables, to guide
the researches of the student, with sketches of literature, antiquities,
and manners during each of the great chronological epochs.

History of France ; with Questions for Examination,
and a Map. Edited by Dr WHITE. 3s. 6d.

Athenæum.—"We have already had occasion to speak favourably of
Dr White's 'History of Great Britain and Ireland.' The perusal of
the present work has given us still greater pleasure. . . . Dr
White is remarkably happy in combining convenient brevity with
sufficiency of information, clearness of exposition, and interest of detail.
He shows great judgment in apportioning to each subject its due
amount of consideration."

Surrenne's Pronouncing French - English and
ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY, with the Pronuncia-
tion shown by a different Spelling. 7s. 6d. bound.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Practical Arithmetic for Senior Classes: Being a Continuation of "Practical Arithmetic for Junior Classes."

By H. G. C. SMITH, Teacher of Arithmetic and Mathematics in George Heriot's Hospital. 2s. *Answers*, 6d.—KEY, 2s. 6d.

. *The Exercises in both works, which are copious and original, have been constructed so as to combine interest with utility. They are accompanied by illustrative processes.*

Ingram's Principles of Arithmetic, and their Application to Business explained in a Popular Manner, and clearly illustrated by Simple Rules and Numerous Examples. *Remodelled and greatly Enlarged.* By ALEXANDER TROTTER, Teacher of Mathematics, etc., Edinburgh. 1s.—KEY, 2s.

Each rule is followed by an example wrought out at length, and is illustrated by a great variety of practical questions applicable to business.

Melrose's Concise System of Practical Arithmetic; containing the Fundamental Rules and their Application to Mercantile Calculations; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Exchanges; Involution and Evolution; Progressions; Annuities, Certain and Contingent, etc. *Re-arranged, Improved, and Enlarged.* By ALEX. TROTTER. 1s. 6d.—KEY, 2s. 6d.

Each rule is followed by an example worked out at length, and minutely explained, and by numerous practical Exercises.

Hutton's Book-keeping, by TROTTER. 2s.

Sets of Ruled Writing-Books, expressly adapted for the Work:—Single Entry, per set, 1s. 6d.; Double Entry, per set, 1s. 6d.

Maclaren's Improved System of Practical Book-KEEPING, arranged according to Single Entry, and adapted to General Business. Exemplified in one set of Books. 1s. 6d. *A Set of Ruled Writing-Books, expressly adapted for this work, 1s. 6d.*

Introductory Book of the Sciences. By JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. With 106 Woodcuts. 1s. 6d.

CONTENTS.—Part I. PHYSICAL SCIENCE—General Properties of Matter; Statics and Dynamics; Mechanics; Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; Pneumatics; Acoustics; Optics; Heat; Electricity; Magnetism; Astronomy; Chemistry.—Part II. NATURAL HISTORY—Mineralogy; Geology; Physical Geography; Waters of the Globe; Atmosphere; Botany; Zoology; Man;

. A Specimen Copy forwarded to Principals being sent in stamps

for price

